



University of Manitoba

HISTORICAL NOTES

1877 - 1917

COMPILED BY

W. J. Spence, Registrar

Address by Hon. R. S. Thornton

Minister of Education

February 26th, 1917

Address by Archbishop Matheson

Chancellor of University

May 11th, 1917

WINNIPEG, 1918

Historical Notes and Notes on Precedents and Practices of the University of Manitoba, 1877-1917

The University of Manitoba was established by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba in 1877, being 40 Victoria, Cap. 11, entitled "An Act to Establish a Provincial University." The main features of the present organization of the University take their origin here, the corporation consisting of chancellor, vice-chancellor, and council, the representative character of the council, the affiliation of Arts Colleges, etc. The Act provides that "there shall be no professorship or other teachership at present in the University; but its functions shall be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees in the several faculties." The full text of the Act is found in Appendix II.

CONVOCATION

The original convocation of the University as constituted under Clauses 5 and 6 of the University Act, 1877, was as follows:

Bain, Hon. John F.
Benson, E.
Biggs, Samuel Clarke
Borthwick, Rev. H. J.
Bryce, Rev. Prof. George
Codd, Alfred
Cowan, W.
de Cazes, C. E.
Dubuc, Hon. Jcs.
Fortin, Rev. O.
German, Rev. John F.
Hart, Rev. Prof. Thos.
Howard, Rice M.
Jackes, A. G.
James, W. J.

Morden, Rev. T. E.
Morris, Hon. A.
Machray, Most Rev. Robert.
McKee, Samuel James
McLean, Rt. Rev. John
O'Donnell, J. H.
O'Meara, Rev. Canon
O'Reilly, John
Provencher, J. A. N.
Roy, George
Royal, Hon. Joseph
Schultz, Hon. J. C.
Thibaudeau, W. B.
Young, David
Young, Rev. Ryerson

Subsequent convocations have included the members of the University Council at the time in office, and all graduates by that time admitted on examination or *ad eundem gradum*. The numbers of these graduates in successive years have been as follows:

	D.D.	B.D.	B.A. in Course	B.A. ad eundem gradum	M.A. in Course	M.A. ad eundem gradum	M.D. or M.D. C.M. in Course	M.D. ad eundem gradum	L.L.B. in Course	L.L.B. ad eundem gradum
1880			1							
1881	5	1	5	6		3		2		
1882		3	9	4		4		1		
1883			5	1		1		1		
1884		2	10	1	2	3				
1885		3	9	6	4	1		2		4
1886		2	14	1	2	1	6	1		2
1887	3	2	19		4		3	2	1	
1888		3	15	22	3	4	9	9	2	
1889			19		3	1	6	1	1	
1890			24	1	8	1	6			
1891	1	1	27	5	7		6		2	
1892			24	1	6		10	1		1
1893	3	2	38	1	8	1	12			
1894		1	44	1	2		17		2	
1895	1		38	4	5	2	28		2	
1896	1		35	3	14		17		2	
1897			53	1	6	1	25	1	2	
1898			41		10		19	2	3	
1899	1		52	1		1	13		1	
1900			47	3	2		18		3	
1901			35	1	1	1	11			
1902			56		1	3	18	1		
1903			22		4	1	18	1	3	
1904			35		8		14		6	
1905			43	1	8		31		14	1
1906			43		2		30		8	
1907			51		2	1	30		12	
1908			42	4	3		25		13	1
1909			54	5	4		36		9	1
1910			63	6	3		3	1	8	
1911			59	2	3	2	19		10	3
1912			65	9	7	1	18	2	7	2
1913			75	10	5		28		16	1
1914			76	10	8		43	1	16	3
1915			90	3	14		29		16	
1916			80	2	9		18		12	
1917			80	5	5	1	32		15	1

	B.C.E. in Course	B.C.E. ad eundem gradum	M.C.E. in Course	B.E.E. in Course	B.E.E. ad eundem gradum	M.E.E. in Course	L.L.D. Honoris Causa	Phm.B.	Diploma in Pharmacy	B.Sc. in Course	B.Sc. ad eundem gradum	B.S.A. in Course	B.S.A. ad eundem gradum
1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
1909	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	7	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	10	....
1912	8	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	6	....
1913	4	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4
1914	8	....	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	9
1915	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1916	7	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	72	....
1917	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	7	....

The first examinations of the University were held in 1878, and in 1880 the first degree was conferred on William Reginald Gunn, a student of Manitoba College, who took honors in Natural Science at the Bachelor of Arts examination, and was awarded the Governor-General's Silver Medal. In 1881 five degrees were conferred and eleven persons were admitted *ad eundem gradum*. These, together with the members of the council not graduates, swelled the list of members of convocation to sixty-seven.

The Council of 1881, which is the first the *personnel* of which is now available, consisted of the following:

His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Chancellor	Rev. G. Dugast
Hon. Joseph Royal, Vice-Chancellor	Rev. Canon Grisdale
His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface	Rev. Canon O'Meara
Hon. Mr. Justice Dubuc	E. W. Jarvis, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Black	D. MacArthur, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Lavoie	Rev. O. Fortin
Ven. Archdeacon Cowley, D.D.	Rev. R. Young
Hon. John Norquay	Rev. J. Robertson
Rev. W. C. Pinkham	Hon. A. A. C. Lariviere
Rev. Prof. Cherrier	Rev. S. P. Matheson
Rev. Prof. Bryce	Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne
Rev. Prof. Hart	Hon. G. McMicken
	Dr. Cowan
	Hon. S. C. Biggs
	J. A. M. Aikins, Esq.

The Board of Studies of 1881-1882, consisted of the following:

Chairman.....	The Bishop of Rupert's Land
Secretary.....	The Rev. Prof. Hart
The Rev. Prof. Cherrier	The Rev. J. Robertson
The Rev. Dr. Lavoie	The Rev. W. C. Pinkham
The Rev. Prof. O'Meara	The Hon. S. C. Biggs

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

The first Chancellor of the University was the Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D., Bishop (later Archbishop) of Rupert's Land, who held office until his death, on March 9th, 1904. He was succeeded in due course by the Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Rupert's Land, the present Chancellor.

The first Vice-Chancellor was the Hon. Joseph Royal, D.C.L., who held this office from year to year, until he became Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in 1888, being succeeded by Hon. Joseph Dubuc, B.C.L., who died in January, 1914. The Very Rev. Msgr. A. A. Cherrier, LL.D., was elected to succeed him, and still holds office.

The office of Registrar has been held by the following:

Rice M. Howard, B.C.L.	to Dec., 1881
T. A. Bernier, M.A.	to Jan., 1893
D. McIntyre, M.A., LL.D.	to Dec., 1893
Isaac Pitblado, M.A., LL.B.	to June, 1900
George Jackson Laird, B.A., Ph.D.	to Dec., 1907
David M. Duncan, M.A.	to Feb., 1910
W. J. Spence, B.A.	

The following have held the office of Bursar:

Duncan MacArthur, Esq.	to June, 1889
J. A. M. Aikins, M.A., K.C. (now Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor)	to October, 1916
John A. Machray, M.A., LL.B.	

The office of President was created by an amendment to the University of Manitoba Act in 1911, and James A. MacLean, Ph.D., LL.D., was appointed to this office January 1st, 1913.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The fire that destroyed the old McIntyre Block in the winter of 1897-98 consumed many of the University records of the period prior to that date, and it is not now possible from materials in possession of the University, to give details of the grants made by the Government of the Province to the University from the beginning. The principle of such contributions was recognized from the first, for the original Act of 1877 provided that "a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars shall be placed at the disposal of the Council of the University, to meet the expenses incidental to the organization of the same." That the grants made were not fully adequate

for the needs of the University appears from the frequent resolutions, authorizing the Bursar to overdraw the University account, to meet urgent expenditures. A grant of \$2,000 in 1887 called for a warmly worded resolution of thanks to the Government for its generosity. The following figures cover the period subsequent to the fire, for which full records are preserved:

1897-1898.....	\$ 3,500.00
1898-1899.....	4,250.00
1899-1900.....	4,750.00
1900-1901.....	6,000.00
1901-1902.....	6,000.00
1902-1903.....	6,000.00
1903-1904.....	6,000.00
1904-1905.....	6,000.00
1905-1906.....	6,000.00
1906-1907.....	6,000.00
1907-1908.....	10,500.00
1908-1909.....	20,000.00
1909-1910.....	17,500.00
1910-1911.....	30,000.00
1911-1912.....	30,000.00
1912-1913.....	34,000.00
1913-1914.....	68,845.00
1914-1915.....	97,665.00
1915-1916.....	107,347.50
1916-1917.....	125,037.50

ISBISTER TRUST

In 1883, Dr. A. K. Isbister, a native of the Red River valley, who returned to England and held an educational position there (Dean of College of Preceptors), died and bequeathed to the University of Manitoba the residue of his estate (after providing a life annuity for certain relatives) for the purpose of establishing a scholarship fund. The terms of the trust as set forth in the will are as follows:

"I desire it to be understood that I establish this trust for the benefit and improvement of education in the Province of Manitoba, and it is my wish that it shall take the form of a general scholarship or prize fund for the encouragement of meritorious students and scholars in the various places of education in the Province for both sexes, from the Common School to the Colleges and Institutions and Private Schools, where the highest education is given, without any distinction of race, creed, language or nationality. In the lower schools this encouragement may take the form of prizes, and in the higher schools that of scholarships, of sufficient value to maintain or

help to maintain, the holder at a College or University, either in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere, and I leave the Governing Body of the Manitoba University free to carry out the objects of the trusts now confided to them in the manner which to them may seem best."

The lands and other securities involved produced, when converted originally, some \$83,000, but this has grown by successive transfers of unexpended revenue to capital account, or by appreciation of investments, to a fund of nearly \$130,000, which yields some \$8,000 per annum.

The Executors proposed that as soon as the proceeds of the estate were realized, the beneficiaries should allow them to be invested in Manitoba, and this was agreed to in consideration of a small advance on the amount of the annuity under the will, and until the death of the last of the annuitants, the trust was administered in Winnipeg by six trustees, three chosen by the University and three by the Executors. In April, 1901, all investments, moneys, lands and other securities held under the trust were transferred to the University and have since been managed by the Committee of the University, known as the Land Board.

The following figures are available with respect to the amounts appropriated each year from the revenues of the trust for the provision of scholarships and prizes:

1894-1895.....	\$3,400.00
1895-1896.....	3,500.00
1896-1897.....	3,150.00
1897-1898.....	2,200.00
1898-1899.....	2,500.00
1899-1900.....	4,000.00
1900-1901.....	2,028.00
1901-1902.....	7,102.06
1902-1903.....	5,273.09
1903-1904.....	6,630.25
1904-1905.....	4,311.56
1905-1906.....	4,543.59
1906-1907.....	4,623.07
1907-1908.....	4,053.50*
1908-1909.....	3,250.00
1909-1910.....	5,272.50
1910-1911.....	6,690.00
1911-1912.....	5,750.00
1912-1913.....	5,880.00
1913-1914.....	5,570.00
1914-1915.....	5,627.50
1915-1916.....	6,915.00
1916-1917.....	5,850.00

*At this point an accumulated revenue balance of \$13,743.53 was transferred to Capital Account.

The following principles regarding the award of prizes and scholarships under the Isbister Trust were laid down by the Council at a meeting on December 11th, 1885:

1. That the competition for prizes in the lower schools must be restricted to those who, for such time as the University thinks proper, have been attending a school, whether public or private, within the Province.

2. That the scholarships must be restricted to students who attend Colleges or institutions within the Province at which education is given.

3. That the use of the term "Prizes" in reference to the lower schools, and scholarships of sufficient value to maintain or help to maintain the holder at a College or University, shows that Dr. Isbister intended the main portion of the income of his fund to be apportioned for higher education in College or University, the rewards to be given to the lower schools being small sums of money or perhaps books.

Under these principles a "statute" was drafted, of which the following excerpt presents the main features:

1. The proceeds of the Isbister bequest shall, after the payment of the necessary expenses, be apportioned to three classes of pupils. The first class shall consist of pupils of any school in the Province learning the ordinary branches of an English or French education, such as English, French, Arithmetic, History, Geography. The second class shall consist of pupils of any school in the Province or North-West Territories who have been reading, in addition to the preceding branches, the subjects of higher education, as classics and mathematics. The third class shall consist of pupils either entering or at the University.

2. The available income of the fund, after payment of all expenses, shall be thus apportioned; one-eighth for prizes for pupils of the first class; one-sixteenth for prizes for pupils of the second class; and the balance for scholarships for pupils of the third class.

3. The sum apportioned for prizes for pupils of the first class shall be divided between the two sections of the Board of Education in the same ratio as the Legislative grant for common school purposes for the year, according to the present school law, and each section of the Board of Education shall be requested to furnish the Council of the University with a plan upon which the prizes may be granted, for the approval of the University.

No pupil shall be admitted as a competitor for such prize, who shall not have attended a public or private school within the Province of Manitoba for the greater part of the school year immediately preceding the examination.

4. The papers for scholarships in the Preliminary Examination of the University shall determine the prizes for pupils of the second class as hereinafter provided.

Any candidate for these prizes or for scholarships for pupils entering the University, must send in to the Registrar of the University a certificate of his having been at a public or private school in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories for the greater part of the preceding school year.

There shall be awarded twenty-four prizes, of which eight shall be determined by the classical papers; eight by the mathematical; four by the English and French papers of English pupils, and four by the English and French papers of French pupils.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded to students of the University as follows:

- A—At Entrance.
- B—At the Previous Examination.
- C—At the Junior B.A. Examination.
- D—At B.A. Graduation.
- E—At the Examinations for M.D.

On October 8th, 1891, a Committee, under the Chairmanship of the late Chief Justice Taylor, submitted to the Council a report, criticizing the current application of the Isbister Trust funds as follows:

"The Committee considers that no part of the income derived from the fund can properly be applied to the payment of expenses in connection with the examinations, or administration of the fund, and accordingly recommends that a change be made in Statute 22 of the University, so as to make it consistent with the provisions of the will.

"The Committee also begs leave to call the attention of the Council to the fact that the trust appears solely for the benefit and improvement of education in the Province of Manitoba, and the statute of the University appears to extend that benefit to schools in the North-West Territories.

"The Committee desires further to call the attention of the Council to section 3 of that statute, which appears to be inapplicable by reason of the change of the law.

"The Committee also calls the attention of the Council to that portion of the trust which provides that the encouragement given may take the form of prizes in the 'lower school,' and in the higher schools that of 'scholarships of sufficient value to maintain or help to maintain the holder at a College or University, either in Canada, Great Britain, or elsewhere;' the spirit of which does not appear to have been complied with by the Council. It seems plain from this that it was the intention that no portion of the fund should be granted in scholarships which are not to be actually used in the maintenance of the recipient at a College or University in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere."

In the following March the "statute" respecting the Isbister Scholarship and Prize Fund was modified along the lines of Chief Justice Taylor's report, to provide that "any candidate for these prizes or for scholarships for pupils entering the University, must send in to the Registrar of the University a certificate of his having been at a public or private school in the Province of Manitoba for the greater part of the preceding school year."

In April, 1892, it was proposed to modify the list of scholarships for 1893 so as to limit the award to graduating students to such as are covered by the following clause:

"That one scholarship of \$.....for graduates in the B.A., the M.D. and the LL.B. courses respectively, shall be awarded yearly to students who may have taken 75 per cent or upwards of all the marks in the subjects required of them in their selected courses in their graduating year. These scholarships shall be given on condition of such students pursuing in the year succeeding graduation a course in any College or University in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere."

At an adjourned meeting, held in May, the proposal of post-graduate scholarships for final year students was dropped, but at the same time the new list for 1893 did not contain any offer of scholarships to graduating students. For them the available academic honors have been limited to medals, until in 1908 the scheme of post-graduate scholarships was revived and an offer of a travelling scholarship made under the following conditions:

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP

1. The object of the Travelling Scholarship is to assist students who have completed their Final Year in the University to pursue the special line of studies which they have selected, at some other University or seat of learning.

2. No student may hold a Travelling Scholarship for a longer period than two years; and no student who has once held such a scholarship may be eligible a second time.

3. Those eligible to compete for the scholarship are students who have graduated not more than twelve months previously, at the regular Spring examination, in one of the special courses in Arts, or in the course in Medicine or Engineering.

4. One Travelling Scholarship is offered for competition in every alternate year, or oftener, if a scholarship be vacant; and the course in which it is offered is decided by rotation in the following order: The special course in Classics, the special course in Mathematics, the special course in Modern Languages, the special course in English Philosophy, the special course in Latin Philosophy, the special courses in Science, the course in Medicine, the courses in Engineering.

The course in which it is proposed to award it shall be announced in the Calendar of the previous year.

5. The scholarship is awarded to the student obtaining the highest marks at a special examination in the subjects of the selected course, the date and place of holding which is announced in the Calendar of the year previous; provided always that the scholarship shall not be awarded to any student who shall not have: (a) obtained first class standing at the special examination; and (b) obtained first class standing and have passed in all subjects of his final examination. If these conditions be not satisfied, the scholarship may, if the Board of Studies deem it advisable, be offered under similar conditions in the subjects of the course next in rotation.

6. The place at which the successful candidate shall pursue his studies shall be selected by the students, subject to the approval of the Board of Studies.

7. The scholarship is of the yearly value of \$600.00, and the amount is paid each year in two moieties; provided that the second moiety in each year shall not be paid until the student shall have spent at least three months in studying at the institution selected, and shall have produced a certificate from the authorities of the institution of his having made satisfactory progress.

The special Travelling Scholarship examination is held in June, during the course of the Matriculation examination. Application for this examination should be forwarded to the Registrar thirty days in advance.

The following travelling scholars of the University have been chosen:

1909—Miss Maude Adeline Bissett, B.A.—Classics, University of Chicago.

1911—Thomas Addison Neelin, B.A.—Mathematics, Cornell University.

1913—Miss Lois Ada Logan, B.A.—Modern Languages, University of Chicago.

1915—Frank Ernest Wagg, B.A.—Philosophy (tenure deferred).

1917—Antoine D'Eschambault, B.A.—Latin Philosophy.

In 1916 application was made on behalf of an extra-mural student pursuing his studies of the First Year in Arts at a Collegiate Institute in the Province for payment of a matriculation scholarship. The matter was referred to the University solicitor, who gave the opinion that such course could not be considered as being an attendance "at a College in Canada, Great Britain, or elsewhere," and the application was refused.

The practice was instituted early in the administration of the trust of paying the scholarships through the Bursar of the College at which the student was in attendance in two moieties, one in December and one in May or June of the year following, and to withhold the second moiety of a scholarship won at the penultimate examination of a course, if the winner failed to secure first class standing at his final examination. In 1916 changes were made in the direction of the following:

(1) Payment in all cases directly from the University to the student; (2) payment at an earlier date in each term of the session so as to ensure that the money is available for the expenses of the term; (3) payment of the full amount of the scholarship in all cases where the attendance requirement is complied with, without taking into account standing secured on the succeeding year's work.

The present list of scholarships and prizes offered (apart from the Travelling Scholarship) is as follows:

PRIZES

Prizes shall be awarded at the June examinations of each year for Part I Matriculation, to pupils of any school, not being an affiliated College, in the Province, as follows:

(a) These prizes, to be called Isbister Prizes, shall be five in number, of the value of \$20.00 each, and shall be awarded to the five candidates standing first on the aggregate of the marks of all papers on the fixed subjects of Part I of the Matriculation Examination for Arts, Science or Law, of the University of Manitoba, or on the corresponding sub-

jects of Part I of the Junior Matriculation for Medicine or Engineering.

One of these prizes shall be awarded to French-speaking students. In the event, however, of no French-speaking student qualifying for a prize, all five prizes may be awarded to English-speaking candidates.

(b) The winner of each of these prizes must send in to the Registrar of the University a certificate of his having been in attendance at a private or public school, not being an affiliated College, in the Province of Manitoba, for the greater part of the preceding school year.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Part II—Matriculation

Latin and Mathematics, four scholarships, each	\$80.00
English (for French-speaking candidates), two scholarships, each	40.00
French (for French-speaking candidates), one scholarship	40.00
Greek, one scholarship	30.00
French and German (for English-speaking candidates), one scholarship	30.00

First Year—Arts

Latin and Mathematics, four scholarships, each	\$80.00
English, two scholarships, each	40.00
Greek, one scholarship	40.00
French, one scholarship	40.00
German, one scholarship	40.00
Physics, one scholarship	40.00
History, one scholarship	20.00
Icelandic, one scholarship	20.00
Hebrew, one scholarship	20.00
Biblical Greek, one scholarship	20.00

First Year—Arts

(*Latin Philosophy Course*)

French-speaking candidates, one scholarship	\$50.00
English-speaking candidates, one scholarship	50.00

Second Year—Arts

English, Political Economy, Logic, Latin and History, four scholarships, each	\$80.00
English, one scholarship	40.00
Greek, one scholarship	40.00
French, one scholarship	40.00
Hebrew, one scholarship	40.00
Biblical Greek, one scholarship	40.00
Mathematics, one scholarship	40.00
Chemistry, one scholarship	40.00
Biology (Botany and Zoology), one scholarship	40.00
Geology and Astronomy, one scholarship	40.00
Icelandic, one scholarship	20.00

Second Year—Arts

(*Latin Philosophy Course*)

French-speaking candidates, one scholarship	\$50.00
English-speaking candidates, one scholarship	50.00

Third Year—Arts

At the examination of the Third Year in Arts, one scholarship of \$150 and one of \$100 are awarded to the students ranking first and second respectively, on the aggregate of the papers in each of the follow-

ing courses: (1) General Course*; (2) Philosophy (English); (3) Philosophy (Latin); (4) Mathematics.

One scholarship of \$100 is awarded to the student ranking first on the aggregate of the papers in each of the following courses: (1) Natural and Physical Science, Division A; (2) Natural and Physical Science, Division B; (3) Natural and Physical Science, Division C; (4) Natural and Physical Science, Division D; (5) Natural and Physical Science, Division E.

One scholarship of \$150 and one of \$100 are awarded to the students ranking first and second respectively on the aggregate of the papers in each of the following *major* subjects: (1) Latin; (2) Greek; (3) English; (4) French; (5) German; (6) History; (7) Political Economy; (8) Hebrew.

Engineering

At the examination of the First Year of the Civil and Electrical Engineering Course (common), a scholarship of \$60 is awarded to the student ranking first on the aggregate of the marks on all subjects of the examination.

At the examination of the Second Year of the Civil and Electrical Engineering Course (common), a scholarship of \$60 is awarded to the student ranking first on the aggregate of the marks on all subjects of the examination.

At the examination of the Third Year in Civil Engineering, one scholarship of \$150, and one of \$100, are awarded to the students ranking first and second respectively on the aggregate of the marks on all subjects of the examination.

At the examination of the Third Year in Electrical Engineering, one scholarship of \$150, and one of \$100, are awarded to the students ranking first and second, respectively, on the aggregate of the marks on all subjects of the examination.

Law

At the examination of the First Year of the Old Course in Law, one scholarship of \$60 is awarded to the student ranking first on the aggregate of the marks on all subjects of the examination.

At the examination of the Second Year of the Old Course in Law, one scholarship of \$100, and one of \$75, are awarded to the students ranking first and second respectively, on the aggregate of the marks on all subjects of the examination.

Medicine

First Year, two scholarships, each.....	\$80.00
Second Year, two scholarships, each.....	80.00
Third Year, two scholarships, each.....	80.00
Fourth Year, two scholarships, each.....	80.00

The conditions under which they are awarded and paid are as follows:

1. A student is not qualified to receive a scholarship unless:

(a) He has been ranked above all competitors on the aggregate of the marks in the subject or subjects for which the scholarship is given, or, in cases where more than one scholarship is offered, is one of a group that has been so ranked, or has become eligible through reversion (see below).

*In the award of scholarships in the General Course, all five subjects are taken into account, according to the following method: The percentage of the highest candidate in each subject shall be raised to 100, and that of each of the other candidates in proportion, and the scholarships awarded on the basis of the totals of these raised percentages.

(b) He has obtained first-class standing on the aggregate of the marks in the subject or subjects for which the scholarship is given.

(c) And has passed at the same examination* in all the subjects required for the full work of the academic year in which the scholarship is given.

(d) And has removed at the same examination, or prior to it any condition from a previous year or grade that may have been registered against him.

(e) In the case of the scholarships in the subjects of Latin, Greek, English, French, German, History and Political Economy of the Third Year in Arts, the student receiving the same must also have gained first class standing in the course he is pursuing for the year.

2. No student may hold more than one scholarship. If a student succeeds in otherwise qualifying for more than one scholarship in any year, he will be allowed to receive but one, and his name will be entered upon the list as having qualified for the other, though not entitled to any of the funds; and such other scholarship will be granted to the one ranking next to him, provided he is otherwise eligible.

3. A student is not qualified to receive an Isbister prize at the examination of Part I Matriculation unless:

(a) He has obtained first-class standing on the aggregate of the subjects for which the prize is given;

(b) And has passed at the same examination in all subjects required for the full examination of Part I. Matriculation.

The scholarships are paid during the course of the annual session following that at the examination of which they are won, provided the winners are duly enrolled and regularly in attendance at the University or an affiliated College, upon the full work of the next succeeding year of the degree course they have begun, and payment is made upon the following plan: One moiety on the second Monday in November, and one moiety on the second Monday in February, upon receipt by the Bursar of certification as to the award of the scholarship and as to compliance with the above requirements of registration and attendance from the Registrar and the President in the case of students registered for instruction in the University, and from the Registrar of the University and the head of the College in question in the case of students registered for instruction in an affiliated College.

If, for any reason, the winner of a scholarship is not in attendance as an intra-mural student during the academic year next following that in which the scholarship is won, the scholarship will automatically be extended for another year.

If, for any reason, the winner of a scholarship is not in attendance during the two academic years next following that in which the scholarship is won, the scholarship will lapse.

The values stated for the scholarships are the maximum values which the scholarships will not exceed. If the funds do not allow of the scholarships being of such maximum value, then they shall be proportionately of such value as the funds will allow.

*A failure or failures on December examinations in undergraduate subjects of the First or Second Years in Arts or Engineering, on which supplemental examinations are successfully passed in April, will not operate to debar the student concerned from receiving a scholarship, should he otherwise qualify, unless the subject in which the failure occurs be one of the group on which the scholarship is awarded. In the Third and Fourth Years in Arts or Engineering a failure on a December examination in any subject of the year, will operate to debar the student concerned from receiving a scholarship on that year's work, even if a supplemental examination in the subject in question is later successfully passed.

In the case of a student writing on a First Year examination while a Matriculation condition still stands against him, "the same examination" is understood to include the June Matriculation examination immediately following the session during which his First Year examination is taken.

PAYMENT OF EXAMINERS

It would appear that at the beginning the funds of the University were so meagre that no remuneration was provided for the examiners. In the spring of 1884 we find that it was gravely debated by the Board of Studies whether or not the payment of examiners was feasible, and on the assurance from the Bursar that there would be some funds available for the purpose it was decided to recommend a scale of payment based on two considerations, viz., the amount of work to be done and the difficulty of the subject, with the following result:

For examiners in Classics.....	\$40x3—	\$120
For examiners in Mathematics.....	40x3—	120
For examiners in Mental and Moral Science.....	30x2—	60
For examiners in Natural Science.....	30x3—	90
For examiners in Modern Languages.....	20x3—	60
For examiners in History.....	20x3—	60
Total		\$410

In the following year the total sum required was \$705, and the Board, fearful no doubt lest this sum be beyond the capacity of the University exchequer, ventures to suggest that of the amount at least \$250 be provided from the Isbister Trust revenue and the remainder from the ordinary funds. The argument employed was that inasmuch as the necessity of basing the award of the Isbister scholarships upon the results of the Examinations called for greater care and diligence in the conduct of them, it was therefore reasonable that the fund that created these scholarships should assist in the payment of the cost of the examinations. The Council apparently caught up the idea readily, for it responded by appropriating \$700 from the Isbister revenue for the purpose, apparently making the proposed arrangement retroactive. The practice thus instituted was continued on a fluctuating scale, notwithstanding the adverse judgment upon it, delivered by Chief Justice Taylor's Committee in 1891, which is quoted elsewhere in these memoranda. In 1904 the question was made the subject of a reference to the solicitor of the University, who gave the opinion that "while the will is silent on this point, the University is quite justified in retaining from the trust moneys all expenses and disbursements properly incurred by the University in connection with the execution or administration of the trust It would be a matter therefore for the University to consider whether, in the first place, the administration of this particular fund is causing expense to the University,

and secondly, if the expense is so increased, to what extent."

As a result of this ruling, the Council, shortly afterwards, on recommendation of the Finance Committee, fixed the appropriation from the Isbister Trust revenue at 12 per cent of the total Examination expense. This was altered in 1905 to a fixed sum of \$750, which, by 1909, had become \$800, at which figure it has remained ever since.

The present practice of paying the examiners at a fixed rate per paper set and per candidate's answer read, \$5.00 and 30c respectively, was adopted (after the plan of the University of Toronto, according to the record), in 1893.

The feasibility of abolishing special fees for examiners has been mooted and discussed several times since the teaching staff of the University has grown, until in Arts it considerably outnumbers those of the Colleges, the alternative being to make the work of the examining a part of each instructor's regular duty and so include it in the program of work for which his salary is paid. This would undoubtedly involve an increase in the scale of salaries paid. The matter is still under advisement.

LAND GRANT

As early as 1878 application was made to the Dominion Government for a land grant as an endowment for the University, and legislation was at length secured to this end in 1885, in a clause in an "Act Respecting the Province of Manitoba" (being Cap. 50, 48-49, Victoria) as follows:

"An allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba for its maintenance as a University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education and to be held in trust for that purpose upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the University and approved by the Government."

On September 3rd, 1885, a Committee was appointed to endeavor to procure an assignment of the land promised to the University. This Committee reported on January 14th, 1887, recommending a basis or scheme under the statute, which was adopted by the Council on January 28th, in the following form:

1. After the selection and granting of the lands made under the provisions of Statute 2 of Cap. 50, 48 and 49 Vic., the University of Manitoba shall cause to be kept one or more land registers which shall contain a description of the said lands, the quality and character thereof so far as the same can be ascertained from the field notes of the surveys

and the official maps of the portions of the country where such lands are situate. The land register shall also contain a complete record of all the particulars respecting the management, sales and dispositions of such lands.

2. The said lands shall be held upon the following trusts: The University may, at any time, in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds and income resulting therefrom.

3. The University may apply such portion of said proceeds and income as may be considered proper to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom.

4. To purchase a suitable site and to erect thereon University buildings and to furnish the same.

5. To invest such portion of said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the objects aforesaid, in such securities and on such terms as the Council may deem proper and safe, for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and the Council may apply the income arising out of the leasing of said lands and from such investments, or any portion thereof, to any of the purposes aforesaid.

6. Or to any other purpose contemplated by the said Chap. 50, 48 and 49 Vic.

7. The management of such lands and the proceeds or income arising therefrom shall be under the control of the University, which may appoint all such committees or persons as may be considered necessary for the purpose thereof, and may pay any such persons so appointed, if deemed requisite.

This basis was approved by the Ottawa Government on June 15th, 1887.

The work of selection of the lands then proceeded with many delays, until in 1889 it was reported that some 42,000 acres had been recommended. In the same year a draft form of patent was submitted by the Department of the Interior, which contained, however, the following clause, which was viewed with disapproval by the majority of the Council:

"Provided always that if at any time hereafter the said University shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a University, or *if at any time hereafter the said University shall cease to be constituted as provided by its present Act of Incorporation, chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba*, then and in such case any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and become revested in us and our successors as of our and their former estate therein; and all funds in the lands of the said University, their successors and assigns the proceeds of, or which in any way result from the sale, lease or other disposal of the said lands, shall be immediately paid over to us, our successors or assigns."

It so happened at that time that a controversy was being waged in the Council over the legal competence of the University under its charter, to undertake teaching, and the above clause seemed to prepare the way for complications with respect to the land grant in case St. Boniface College withdrew from the University over the question of teaching, as indeed it threatened to do. Accordingly a resolution was adopted to the effect that "This Council do submit that the Letters Patent from the Crown for the lands granted by the Dominion Government should be issued without any restrictive conditions," and copies were sent to the Secretary of the Interior at Ottawa, and to the Attorney-General of Manitoba.

In 1891 it was reported to the Council that the work of selection of the lands was practically complete. The expense of the same, which under the Statute was to have been borne by the Dominion Government, had been undertaken by the University for reasons of despatch and efficiency, and the Manitoba Government contributed \$4,000.00 towards the same, a small amount also being realized by the sale of hay on lands already selected. The old Committee that had to do with the selection of the lands was discharged and a new Committee appointed, with instructions to prepare a scheme for the management of the lands. This was done at the next meeting, October 8th, 1891, and forms for the present administration of the University lands.

The work of this Committee under its proposed scheme was very light, however, for some years, for the reason that the Dominion Government remained entirely inactive in the matter of the issue of patents for the lands selected. The Council was unable indeed to secure an assignment for its use of the amounts collected by the Dominion Land Commissioner from the sale of hay and wood permits on the lands in question. At length, in 1897, when the pressure for some provision for teaching became so great that the Provincial Government offered to advance \$60,000 to cover the cost of a building, upon the security of a mortgage on the land grant, it became imperative that the University secure title at once and a strongly worded resolution was forwarded in July, 1897, to Ottawa, which resulted in a draft form of patent being submitted in the following January, and on February 3rd, 1898, the following form embodying certain amendments was approved:

WHEREAS in and by Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act Respecting the Province of Manitoba," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that an allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be

selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba, a body corporate and politic, under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, Chapter sixty-three, for its maintenance as a University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose, upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government.

AND WHEREAS the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, the same being Dominion Lands within the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, have been selected by the Government of our Dominion of Canada, to be granted to the said "The University of Manitoba" (hereinafter sometimes called the said University), in pursuance of the Act, firstly above mentioned.

AND WHEREAS the said University has framed a basis or scheme under which it is proposed that the said lands shall be held by the said University upon certain trusts which are hereinafter embodied and set forth.

AND WHEREAS the said basis or scheme has been duly approved by our Governor-General-in-Council who has authorized the issue of Letters Patent granting the said lands to the said University upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained.

NOW KNOW YE that we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns forever, all that parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the

(Description of Property)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lands unto the said "The University of Manitoba," their successors and assigns forever, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained: saving, and reserving, nevertheless, unto us, our successors and assigns, the free uses, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that now are or may be hereafter found on, or under, or flowing through or upon any part of the said parcel or tract of land; also reserving thereout and therefrom all rights of fishery and fishing and occupation in connection therewith, upon, around and adjacent to said lands, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands, and using the said lands in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved, so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights. Provided always, that the said lands are to be held by the said University, their successors and assigns for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the following trusts and purposes, that is to say:

1. That the said University, their successors and assigns, may at any time and in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of, mortgage, pledge or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds or income resulting therefrom.

2. That the said University, their successors or assigns, may apply such portion of the said proceeds and income as may be considered proper, to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom; to purchase a suitable site, or suitable sites, for and to erect thereon University buildings, and to furnish such buildings, and shall invest such portion of the said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the said objects, in such securities and on such terms as the said University, their successors or assigns, may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and may apply the income out of the leasing of the said lands, and from such investments of any portion thereof, to any of the purposes aforesaid or to any purposes contemplated or provided for either by the said Chapter 47 of the Revised

Statutes of Canada, or by the Act of Incorporation of the said University, or any Acts amending the same.

PROVIDED always, that if at any time hereafter the said University shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a University, then, and in such case, any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and become revested in Us and Our successors as of Our and their former estate therein, subject to any mortgage or pledge which may have been given by the said University; and all funds in the hands of the said University, their successors or assigns, the proceeds of, or which in any way result from the sale, lease, mortgage, pledge or other disposal of the said lands, shall be immediately paid over to Us, Our successors or assigns.

PROVIDED further, and it is hereby made an express condition of this grant, that at all times hereafter the said University, their successors and assigns, shall keep or cause to be kept such separate and distinct accounts of the proceeds and income resulting from the sale, lease, mortgage pledge or other disposal of and of all moneys in any way derived from or arising out of the said lands as shall clearly and readily disclose the amount and nature thereof as well as all dealings therewith, and also that all books, vouchers and papers containing or in any way relating to such account, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person or persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council to inspect the same.

(Great Seal).

This proved acceptable to the Dominion Government, and by May, 1898, the Council was informed that patents were being issued.

The first report of the Land Committee to the University Council, presented on March 1st, 1900, and covering the period up to February 1st of that year, showed land sales amounting to 7,094.1 acres, at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$14.00 an acre, and averaging \$5.70½. In December of this year an appropriation of \$550.00 was made from the Land Committee's revenue for the general purposes of the University. This was the beginning of the contributions made by the land endowment to current expenditures of the University for which in successive years the following figures are available:

1901-1902.....	\$ 4,000.00
1902-1903.....	2,138.85
1903-1904.....	1,540.54
1904-1905.....	1,035.61
1905-1906.....	9,928.33
1906-1907.....	12,437.88
1907-1908.....	21,917.59
1908-1909.....	20,000.00
1909-1910.....	25,000.00
1910-1911.....	30,000.00
1911-1912.....	36,706.19
1912-1913.....	47,021.51
1913-1914.....	38,156.67
1914-1915.....	34,650.00
1915-1916.....	37,000.00
1916-1917.....	45,000.00

The amounts realized from this source in the years 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are small because during those years repayment was made to the Provincial Government of a loan of \$60,000, obtained in 1900 for the purpose of financing the erection of the Broadway Building. As security for this loan a mortgage was given to the Province on the entire land grant, and during the currency of this mortgage the management of the lands was transferred from the Land Committee to a Land Board, consisting of two members of the Government and three members of the Council. In 1905-1906 it was found necessary to make a further appropriation of \$5,000.00 from land endowment capital to wipe out certain accounts of the Building Committee. Subsequent expenditures on capital account have been the following:

1907-1908—\$14,559.12 for annex to Broadway building.
1911-1912—\$11,293.81 for improvements on Tuxedo Park site.

1912-1913—\$12,457.19 for improvements on Tuxedo Park site; \$5,521.30 for improvements on St. Vital site.

1913-1914—\$639.45 for improvements on Tuxedo Park site; \$1,203.88 for improvements on St. Vital site.

1914-1915—\$350.00 for improvements on St. Vital site.

The last annual statement of the University Bursar, that for 1915-1916, shows the state of the land endowment as at June 30th, 1916, to be as follows:

Sale Agreements.....	\$184,127.51
Mortgage Loans.....	492,876.96
Cash (Capital).....	66,565.29
Cash (Revenue).....	18,422.05
Unsold lands (roughly 57,130 acres, at estimated value of \$11.00* an acre)	\$628,236.93

\$1,390,228.74

TEACHING IN THE UNIVERSITY

The functions of the University of Manitoba were originally confined to those of prescribing standards of education and curricula of studies, and of conducting examinations thereon, and conferring degrees—the work of instruction being confined to the affiliated colleges. Indeed, it was a matter of controversy for years as to whether

*The average price obtained for the 2,343.48 acres sold during 1915-1916 was \$14.02 per acre.

or not the University could under its charter undertake any teaching. The phrase "at present" in Clause 10 of the original University Act, however, finally saved the day for the instructional side of the University's work. The matter came to an issue in the fall of 1889 when, on the initiative of Mr. F. C. Wade, and after several meetings marked by warm debate, the Council decided to ask the Government to amend the University Act by striking from the preamble the words, "on the model of the University of London," and by substituting for the original Clause 10, a clause which became in due course Clause 24 of Cap. 201 R.S.M., 1913 (see Appendix II). The amendments asked for were secured but the problem still remained of securing funds for the establishment of the instruction desired.

The first plan undertaken was for the three colleges, St. John's, Manitoba and Wesley, to combine for the teaching of Science, each contributing an instructor, for whom a flat was rented in the old McIntyre Block, subdivided by partitions and equipped at an expense of \$500.00 per year, during the initial years of the arrangement. This plan was continued until 1900, other temporary quarters being obtained and equipped after the McIntyre Block fire in 1898. The three instructors were:

Mr. E. B. Kenrick, B.A., from St. John's College.
Rev. George Bryce, M.A., from Manitoba College.
George J. Laird, B.A., Ph.D., from Wesley College.

Throughout this period agitation for definite provision for teaching by the Legislature was maintained, and in 1893 legislation was secured enabling the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, "after consultation with the Council or with a Committee thereof, to appoint professors and assistant professors, who are paid by the Government of Province, in the higher branches of Modern languages, Mathematics and in Natural Sciences." Owing, however, to apathy on the part of the Government no action was taken under this legislation and it was repealed two years later. In 1897 steps were again taken to bring before the Government the difficulties attending the teaching of natural science under the conditions that existed and "to urge the desirability of the Government assuming the whole expense of instruction in natural science including the erection of a suitable building, the fitting it up with proper and sufficient apparatus and the payment of teachers." The question of uniting with such a school of natural science instruction in higher mathematics was also discussed. This effort eventuated in the plan for the erection of the present Broadway building which is outlined else-

where in these notes. The building was begun in 1899 but was not ready for occupation until January 1901. In the meantime in the summer of 1900 in pursuance of an amendment to the University Act which gave the University "power to give instruction and teaching in the several faculties and different branches of knowledge as may from time to time be directed by the Council of the University" the three lecturers in Natural Science, hitherto wholly on the payroll of their respective colleges, were appointed by the University as its first instructors to devote part time to instruction for the University at an annual salary of \$1,000.00 per annum each, and a scale of University tuition fees in Natural Science was arranged.

In 1904, largely through the offices of Rev. Dr. Bryce, a subscription to the funds of the University of \$20,000.00 was secured from the late Lord Strathcona, payable in four instalments of \$5,000.00 each on the 1st of October in each of the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. In view of this contribution and the prospective increase in the annual revenue it was decided to launch upon the establishment of five chairs, each with annual salary of \$2,500 attached:

Physics (including Minerology and Crystallography)

Botany (including Geology)

Chemistry

Physiology (including Zoology)

Mathematics (pure and applied for all students above the First Year).

A Professorship of Bacteriology (including Pathology and Histology) was also created on the understanding that the Government would continue to the appointee his salary as provincial bacteriologist. The following were appointed:

To the chair of Physics.....Frank Allen

To the chair of Botany.....A. H. R. Buller

To the chair of ChemistryM. A. Parker

To the chair of Physiology.....Swale Vincent

To the chair of Mathematics.....R. R. Cochrane
(since deceased)

To the chair of Bacteriology.....Gordon Bell

A Department of Civil Engineering was created in 1907, to take charge of which was appointed Professor E. E. Brydone-Jack. There was added in 1909 a department of Electrical Engineering, organized by Professor E. P. Fetherstonhaugh who began work in June of that year. In the fall of the same year Professors Clark, Crawford and Martin began work as Professors of Political Economy, English and History respectively. Their field was limited to the courses of the Third and Fourth Years

in their subjects. Departments of Architecture, French and German were created in 1913, and began their work in the fall of that year under Professors Stoughton, Osborne, and Heinzelmann respectively. The work of the departments of French and German was limited to the courses of the Third and Fourth years. In 1914 the instructional work in Pharmacy, hitherto done by the Manitoba College of Pharmacy was taken over by the University and Professor Bletcher of the college staff was appointed Professor of Pharmacy. In the same year a department of Mechanical Engineering was begun under Professor W. C. Rowse and a department of Classics under Professor F. W. Clark, Coombes and Jolliffe.

The University by strengthening its instructional force in English, French, German and Mathematics was able at the same time to offer the entire work of the course in Arts except the Philosophy, Hebrew, Icelandic and Swedish. During 1914-15 therefore, there was for the first time a body of students registered for instruction only at the University and not associated with a college. This group at once assumed such proportions that it outnumbered the students registered in the colleges.

Dr. James A. MacLean assumed office as first President of the University on January 1st, 1913.

The following was the staff of the University during the year 1916-1917:

Administration—James A. MacLean, President; W. J. Spence, Registrar; W. B. H. Teakles, Assistant Registrar; Miss H. N. Macvicar, C. F. Cameron, Assistants; Miss M. Jones-Smith, Miss L. Cooke, Miss M. Nash, stenographers.

Library—Frank E. Nuttall, Librarian; Miss Miriam Helman, Assistant; Miss Nina Orr, Miss Hildred Ross, Miss Lilian Riehl, Miss Marguerite Fahrni, Peter McCormick, Samuel Vineberg, Student Assistants.

Architecture—A. A. Stoughton, Professor.

Bacteriology—Gordon Bell, Professor.

Botany—A. H. R. Buller, Professor; C. W. Lowe, Demonstrator; S. G. Churchward, Laboratory Attendant (Mil. Serv.).

Chemistry—M. A. Parker, Professor; H. P. Armes, Assistant Professor (Mil. Serv.); H. S. Davis, Lecturer; David Allison, Demonstrator; David Willard, Lab. Attendant; Miss Lena Bryan, Student Assistant; Laboratory Boy.

Classics—F. W. Clark, Professor; G. F. Coombes, Professor; R. O. Jolliffe, Professor; Miss M. A. Bissett, Lecturer; S. O. Dickerman, Interim Lecturer.

Civil Engineering—E. E. Brydone-Jack, Professor; L. I. Johnstone, Assistant Professor; R. W. Moffatt, Lecturer; E. E. Bankson, Lecturer; A. H. O'Reilly, Lecturer.

Electrical Engineering—E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, Professor (Mil. Serv.); J. W. Dorsey, Assistant Professor; E. T. Spidy, Special Lecturer; F. H. Farmer, Special Lecturer; A. Bowley, Lab. Attendant.

English—A. W. Crawford, Professor; A. J. Perry, Lecturer; D. L. Durkin, Lecturer.

French—W. F. Osborne, Professor; C. E. Muller, Lecturer.

Geology—R. C. Wallace, Professor; J. S. DeLury, Lecturer; J. Childerhose, Lab. Attendant.

German—J. H. Heinzelmann, Professor; A. D. Baker, Lecturer.

History—Chester Martin, Professor; Ralph Flenley, Assistant Professor (Mil. Serv.); Norman Macdonald, Lecturer.

Mathematics—N. B. MacLenn, Professor (Mil. Serv.); N. R. Wilson, Professor (Mil. Serv.); L. A. H. Warren, Assistant Professor; William Tier, Lecturer; H. R. Kingston, Lecturer; G. H. Herriot, Interim Lecturer.

Pathology—William Boyd, Professor; Miss M. Von Romburgh, Lab. Attendant.

Pharmacy—H. E. Bletcher, Professor.

Physics—Frank Allen, Professor; R. K. McClung, Assistant Professor; O. T. Anderson, Demonstrator; Laboratory Boy.

Physiology—Swale Vincent, Professor; A. T. Cameron, Assistant Professor (Mil. Serv.); John P. Parsons, Demonstrator; Jon Arnason, Assistant; John Carmichael, Lab. Attendant; Laboratory Boy.

Political Economy—A. B. Clark, Professor; T. H. Fraser, Lecturer.

Zoology—C. J. Triggerson, Assistant Professor; U. D. Clark, Student Assistant.

Janitors—James Chalk, John Rayson, Andrew P. Cox, T. Durrant, T. Roberts, James Buchanan (retired).

Broadway Site

As soon as it was decided to initiate on a permanent basis teaching in Science by the University, the selection of a site became a live question. Various sites were proposed and considered, and the matter was discussed in the Council and with the Government for some years. Finally in May, 1898, the latter made an offer to the University to transfer to it the portion of the old Hudson's Bay Company's Reserve on Broadway known as the "Old Driving Park," recently conveyed by the Dominion Government to the Government of the Province of Manitoba for educational purposes. This offer was accepted notwithstanding the strong protest against it made by St. John's College on the ground that its distance from the College made it impossible for the students of the latter to share in the advantages of the teaching provided by the University. This protest was voiced particularly by the Chancellor, the late Archbishop Machray, and out of deference to it the proposal was made that the University pay the carfare of St. John's College students in connection with their attendance at University lectures, and this practice has been maintained until the present.

The form of conveyance from the Provincial Government under which the property is held is the following:

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents may come, Greetings:

WHEREAS the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned and described forming part of the reservation made by the Hudson's Bay Company for public purposes in the City of Winnipeg known as the "Old Driving Park" containing about six and sixty one hundredths (6.60) acres was

by Order-in-Council of the Privy Council of Canada approved of by His Excellency, the Governor-General on the twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1898 granted to the Government of the province of Manitoba for Educational purposes.

AND WHEREAS "the University of Manitoba" is a corporation duly existing and incorporated under the laws of Manitoba

AND WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient to grant unto the said The University of Manitoba the lands and premises hereinafter described for educational purposes subject however to the terms, stipulations, provisions and conditions herein contained.

NOW therefore know ye that in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained on the part of the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof to be paid, observed and performed we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof all that certain parcel or tract of land in the City of Winnipeg, etc., etc.

TO HAVE and to hold the said premises and the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining unto and to the use of the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof upon the trusts and on the conditions and with the powers and provisions in this document limited declared and expressed concerning the same that is to say that the lands and premises hereby granted shall be devoted to and held as a site for the erection of suitable buildings for and in connection with The University of Manitoba and for academic purposes only; it being our aim, object and intent in granting the lands and premises aforesaid to the University of Manitoba to make the University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education.

THERE is hereby reserved from and out the said premises the clear annual rent charge of one dollar to be paid annually to our Government of the Province of Manitoba on the second day of January.

IT IS AGREED that the lands hereby granted or the rights and privileges herein contained shall not at any time be leased, conveyed or transferred by the University of Manitoba to any person or persons or body corporate without the leave license or consent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council first having been obtained.

SAVE ONLY such leases to professors, students, caretakers and other persons (of the same or other classes) as may be thought to be advisable in connection with the purposes or work of the University while carried on upon the said lands and premises.

GIVEN under the great seal of the province of Manitoba.

In 1900, during which the Science Building was in course of erection, the Building Committee, under instructions from the Council, purchased for the University the south half of lot 11, D.G.S. 85, St. James, Plan 26, Colony street, for \$600.00, in order to secure an entrance to the grounds from that street. This did not fully accomplish the purpose on account of a triangular piece of land belonging to All Saints' Church which jutted out between the boundaries of the Colony street lot and the University property. The Building Committee which conducted the negotiations in connection with the matter, tried to purchase this piece of land, but could not agree with the owners as to the price and other conditions of sale which they sought to impose as to right of way over the University lot from Colony street. So, to gain time in the matter and avoid being permanently

shut out from a junction between the properties, the committee made an arrangement with Mr. Arthur Stewart, who owned the north half of lot 21. to deed to the University a strip of sixteen feet from the back of his lot with the use of seventeen feet more in case they should require it, on the understanding that in case the All Saints' Church triangle were later secured the land would be re-transferred. Mr. C. W. St. John, who now owns the north half of lot 21, has for a number of years urged the closing of negotiations with All Saints' Church and the re-transfer of the property, but nothing has been done.

Tuxedo Park Site

On June 6th, 1907, a communication was received from Mr. F. W. Heubach, enclosing a copy of an open letter to the *Free Press*, dated May 23rd, 1907, in which he offered on behalf of the Tuxedo Park Co., and subject to certain conditions to be arranged, to donate 150 acres for a University site from the property held by the company adjacent to the southern boundary of the new City Park. A committee was appointed to investigate the offer and as well to consider any other suitable sites that might be acquired. The matter drifted along until in December, 1909, the Council passed a resolution favoring the acceptance of the proposed Tuxedo Park site and a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Heubach regarding specific terms. The situation was complicated by the offer by the municipality of East Kildonan of a free site of 50 acres on the Red River, which was finally rejected as being too small, and by negotiations with the Government with respect to site, increased financial support and re-organization of University government. These likewise eventuated in no definite understanding. On October 7th, 1910, the committee brought in a report recommending terms of agreement which with some slight modifications were approved by the Council on October 10th, in the following form:

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 6th day of October, A.D. 1910.

Between:

FREDERICK WILLIAM HEUBACH,
of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Financial Agent,
and David R. Finkelstein, of the same place, Real
Estate Broker,

of the First Part,

and
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,
Hereinafter called "The University,"

of the Second Part.

WHEREAS the parties of the first part have offered on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth to the University as a site the lands and premises in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" hereto, and the University has accepted the same:

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS
FOLLOWS:

1. The University agrees to proceed to lay out and beautify the lands described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" hereto, in accordance with the plans and directions of Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Gardeners, of Brookline, Mass., and to expend for that purpose not less than \$20,000.00 on or before the first day of October, A.D. 1911, such sum to include the cost of plans and surveys; provided, however, that should the said Olmsted Brothers be of the opinion that the full amount of the said sum of \$20,000.00 should not be expended by the University by the first day of October, A.D. 1911, they shall have power to extend to such time as they may deem advisable the expenditure of such portion of the \$20,000.00 as may not have been expended by the said first day of October, A.D. 1911.

2. The parties of the first part covenant that they will, as soon as the University has complied with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 hereof, and in addition thereto shall have expended upon the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A" at least \$75,000.00 in the erection thereon of University buildings of the character described and provided for in Schedule "B" hereto within six years from the date hereof, convey to the University the most northerly one-half of the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A."

3. The parties of the first part covenant that they will, as soon as the University has complied with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 hereof, and in addition thereto, shall have expended the sum of at least \$150,000.00 in the erection of University buildings of the character aforesaid upon the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A" hereto, within eight years from the date hereof, convey to the University in fee simple, free from all encumbrances, the balance of the lands described in said Parcel 1 of Schedule "A."

4. The estate to be vested in the University is to be an estate in fee simple free from encumbrances, but subject to the conditions set out in Schedule "B" hereto.

5. The title to a portion of the lands described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" is now vested in the said Frederick William Heubach, and the title to a further portion of the said lands described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" is now vested in the said parties of the first part, but the portion of the said lands so vested in the said parties of the first part is subject to a mortgage to one Alexander Middleton, and the said parties of the first part shall not be required to have the said lands mentioned in the said mortgage released from such mortgage until such time as the University shall be entitled to a conveyance or conveyances as hereinbefore set out.

6. Should the conditions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this agreement not be complied with within the respective periods of time therein mentioned, then, and in either case, the University is to cease to have any interest in the said lands, and the parties of the first part are to have the benefit for their own use of all improvements made by the University on the said lands, including buildings. Should the conditions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this agreement have been complied with, but the University shall not have expended a further sum of \$75,000.00 in the erection of University buildings as required in paragraph 3 hereof and within the time mentioned, then, the University is to cease to have any interest in the most southerly one-half of the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A," and the parties of the first part are to have the benefit for their own use of all improve-

ments made by the University on the said southerly one-half of the said lands, including buildings.

7. The parties of the first part hereby grant to the University an option to purchase for the sum of \$40,000.00 the land described in Parcel 2 of said Schedule "A," subject to the conditions set out in said Schedule "B," such option to be exercised by the University on or before 12 o'clock noon on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1910, by the payment at the office of the said Frederick William Heubach of the sum of \$2,000.00, which amount shall be a guarantee that the said purchase will be promptly carried out, and is to be forfeited to the parties of the first part if same is not carried out. In case the said option is exercised, the terms of purchase are to be as follows:—An additional sum, which with the said \$2,000.00 will make one-fifth of the total purchase price, is to be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1910, and the balance of the purchase price is to be paid in twelve equal, consecutive annual payments, the first of such payments to fall due on the first day of February, A.D. 1913, and to be paid yearly thereafter. Interest on the unpaid purchase money to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of October, A.D. 1910, such interest to be paid half-yearly and to be compounded half-yearly, the first payment of interest to be made on the first day of August, A.D. 1911.

8. It is understood that the chief object that the parties of the first part have in entering into this agreement is the prospective increase in value of the adjoining lands by reason of the fact that the same are in proximity to the University grounds, and shall have the advantage of a view of such grounds, and the University is not to erect any fence upon the lands described in said Schedule "A" unless the plan thereof has first been approved by the said Frederick William Heubach, or in the event of his death, by The Northern Trusts Company. The parties of the first part covenant that such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

9. The parties of the first part are to dedicate a public highway of 132 feet in width along the East, South and West sides of the land described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A."

10. In case the option granted in Clause 7 of this agreement is exercised by the University, the parties of the first part are to similarly dedicate a public highway of 132 feet in width along the East, South and West sides of the land described in Parcel 2 of said Schedule "A."

11. The benefit and burden of the covenants and conditions hereof are to extend to the executors, administrators and assigns of the parties of the first part, and to the successors and assigns of the University.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the University has caused to be hereunto affixed the Corporate Seal and the hands of its proper officers, the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

in the presence of
(Sgd.) I. Pitblado

(Sgd.) F. W. Heubach
(Seal)

(Sgd.) D. R. Finkelstein
(Seal)

S. P. Rupertsland
Chancellor.

(Seal)
W. J. Spence,
Registrar.

THIS IS SCHEDULE "A" REFERRED TO IN THE AGREEMENT
HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE BETWEEN FRED-
ERICK WILLIAM HEUBACH AND DAVID R. FINKELSTEIN
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, AND DATED
THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1910.

PARCEL 1—Those certain parcels and tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Province of Manitoba, and being all those portions of River Lots Eighteen (18) to Twenty-three (23), both inclusive, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Charles, in Manitoba, bounded as follows—On the North by the southern limit of the new Main Highway, as defined by a plan of the same filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as Number 1336, on the south by a line drawn south of and parallel with and perpendicularly distant Three Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-one and Five-tenths ($3221 \frac{5}{10}$) feet from the said southern limit, on the east and west by lines drawn west of, parallel with and perpendicularly distant Ninety-one (91) and Two Thousand and Seventy-nine (2079) feet respectively from the eastern limit of the said Lot Eighteen (18).

PARCEL 2—Those certain parcels and tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Province of Manitoba, and being all those portions of River Lots Eighteen (18) to Twenty-three (23), both inclusive, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Charles, in Manitoba, bounded as follows—On the north and south by lines drawn south of, parallel with and perpendicularly distant Three Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-three and Five-tenths ($3353 \frac{5}{10}$) feet and Four Thousand One Hundred and Nine and Five-tenths ($4109 \frac{5}{10}$) feet respectively from the southern limit of the new Main Highway as defined by a plan of the same filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as Number 1336, and on the east and west by lines drawn west of, parallel with and perpendicularly distant Ninety-one (91) feet and Two Thousand and Seventy-nine (2079) feet respectively from the eastern limit of said Lot Eighteen (18).

THIS IS SCHEDULE "B" REFERRED TO IN THE AGREEMENT
HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE BETWEEN FRED-
ERICK WILLIAM HEUBACH AND DAVID R. FINKELSTEIN
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, AND DATED THE
6TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1910.

(a) The lands are to be used solely for educational purposes until A.D. 1960 by the University and affiliated Colleges.

(b) No building is to be erected within 150 feet of any highway bounding the said lands described in Schedule "A."

(c) The exterior of all buildings erected on any of the lands described in Schedule "A" to be built of similar or approved materials, and on a uniform or approved style of architecture, and such materials and style of architecture to be approved after conference with the University by Olmsted Brothers, Architects, or such other Architects as may be agreed upon between the parties of the first part and the University.

(d) No barn, stable or cheap or temporary buildings to be erected within 200 feet of any highway bounding the said lands described in Schedule "A," and all such buildings to be screened from view from outside the grounds of the University.

(e) Sites of not less than five or more than ten acres, as may be determined by the University, may be donated out of the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A," or if the said option is accepted, out of the said lands described in Parcel 2 of said Schedule "A," to each affiliated College as a College site, the title to the same

to be vested in such College as soon as it starts to erect a College building thereon, the title vested in such College to be subject to the conditions set out in this schedule.

(f) No private residence (except for the President of the University) to be erected upon Parcel 1 of Schedule "A"; provided, however, that any College may erect a Principal's residence on its own grounds subject to the other conditions contained in this schedule.

(g) The grounds, roadways and drives on the lands described in Schedule "A" to be maintained and kept in first-class condition.

(h) In case of non-compliance with any of the said conditions, the lands referred to in Schedule "A" shall thereupon revert to and become revested in the parties of the first part; provided, however, that if any site out of the said lands has under the provisions hereinbefore contained been transferred to and vested in any affiliated College, such site shall not revert to and become revested in the parties of the first part for default or non-compliance with the said conditions, unless such default or non-compliance shall be in respect of any such site.

Under the terms of this agreement the University Council proceeded through a committee of which the late Dr. Sparling was Chairman, to improve the property and expended thereon the total sum of \$24,390.45 during the years 1911 to 1914. The work was done with the advice and general direction of Olmsted Bros., Landscape Gardeners, as specified in the agreement, with the approval step by step, of Mr. F. W. Heubach, and under the direction of Professor Brydone-Jack as supervising engineer.

In the summer of 1916, as the date drew near when under the terms the agreement the University would forfeit its interest in the property on account of not having expended \$75,000 thereon in the erection of buildings, negotiations were entered into with the Tuxedo Holding Co., the present owners, with the result that an extension of time was secured for the University to begin to erect buildings to July 1st, 1917, and such further reasonable extension beyond that date for the completion of the buildings as might be required by the ordinary demands of building construction.

St. Vital Site

In January, 1913, after it had become apparent that the Government would not provide money for the erection of buildings on the Tuxedo Park site and the Council had shown itself unwilling to accept the alternative proposal that the Government expropriate land adjacent to the Broadway property for a permanent University site in the heart of the city, a suggestion was received from the Government that it would convey to the University, if the Council would make request therefor, a tract of land at St. Vital for a University site, being some 137 acres lying between the Agricultural

College grounds and the Red River, and would proceed to erect and equip at the earliest possible date an Engineering building or buildings thereon. The offer was taken up, and in September of that year the form of transfer was agreed on as follows:

(S'gd) D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor

CANADA, Province of Manitoba, George V by the grace of God to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the University of Manitoba is a corporation duly existing and incorporated under the laws of Manitoba.

AND WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient to grant unto the said University of Manitoba the lands and premises hereinafter described for educational purposes, subject, however, to the terms, stipulations, provisions and conditions herein contained.

NOW KNOW YE that in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained on the part of the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof to be paid, observed and performed we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said The University of Manitoba and successors thereof, All that portion of River Lots one hundred and twenty-three and one hundred and twenty-four in the Parish of St. Norbert, and River Lots one and two in the Parish of St. Vital according to the Dominion Government Survey of the said Parishes in Manitoba lying to the east of a line drawn at right angles to the southern limit of said River lot one, through a point in the said southern limit distant easterly thereon seven thousand five hundred and fourteen feet and three inches from the eastern limit of land taken for right of way for the Pembina Highway according to a plan of the same filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 549 containing 137 acres more or less.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises and the apputenances thereunto belonging or appurtaining unto and to the use of The said The University of Manitoba and its successors upon the trusts and on the conditions and with the powers and provisions herein limited, declared and expressed concerning the same, that is to say, that the lands and premises hereby granted shall be devoted to, and held as a site for the erection of suitable buildings for and in connection with the University of Manitoba and for educational purposes only.

THERE IS HEREBY RESERVED from and out of the said premises the clear annual rent charge of One Dollar (\$1.00) to be paid annually to our Government for the Province of Manitoba on the second day of January.

Subject to the conditions herein contained, a site of not less than three or more than seven acres as may be determined by the University of Manitoba and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may be granted, conveyed or leased out of the lands hereinbefore described to each college now or hereinafter affiliated with the University as a college site, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the University of Manitoba and each such college and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Save as aforesaid, the lands hereby granted and the rights and privileges herein contained, shall not at any time be leased, conveyed or transferred by the University of Manitoba to any person or persons or body corporate, without the leave, license or consent of

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, first having been obtained, save only such leases to professors, students, caretakers and other persons of the same or other classes as may be thought to be advisable on connection with the purposes or work of the University while carried on upon the said lands and premises.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused the Great Seal of our Province of Manitoba to be hereto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well beloved, the Honorable Douglas Colin Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of Manitoba a member of our Privy Council for Canada, etc.

At the Government House, at the City of Winnipeg, this ninth day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the Fourth Year of our reign.

BY COMMAND

(S'gd) T. HOWDEN,
Acting Provincial Secretary

THE GREAT SEAL
of the
Province
of
Manitoba.

In the meantime, in pursuance of the plan of immediate erection of an Engineering building on the new site, for which project the Government appropriated \$200,000, a Building Committee was appointed with power to appoint a consulting architect and to proceed with plans and specifications in conjunction with the Provincial Architect and the consulting architect, and to report the same to the Council for final adoption. Messrs. Brown & Vallance of Montreal were employed as consulting architects. Preliminary sketches were prepared and met with the approval of the committee, but the cost was found on preparation of estimates to far exceed the appropriation. The plans were cut down accordingly, and, while not altogether satisfactory to the committee, were being elaborated and working drawings prepared in the office of the Provincial Architect, when the war broke out in 1914 and all work was suspended.

A sum amounting to \$7,075.18 has been expended on improving the St. Vital site. The consulting architects have not rendered an account for their services in connection with proposed building plans, apparently regarding their engagement as still current.

Some discussion has taken place as to the level of the St. Vital site being such as to expose it to the danger of inundation from the river in times of high water. The following report of the Engineering Building Committee to the University Council in 1913 may be of interest:

REPORT OF FLOOD HEIGHTS OF WATER IN REFERENCE TO ST. VITAL SITE

The Engineering Building Committee begs to submit the following records of flood heights of water between the years 1875 and 1913, referred to the datum used by the Provincial Department of Public Works at St. Vital.

These records, as contained in Schedule A, are taken from the records of the City of Winnipeg for the elevation of water on their gauge on the Main Street bridge over the Assiniboine River.

In addition to this, in Schedule B, C and D, are given the observed heights of water at the St. Vital site, the elevations of footings of basement floors and first floors for some of the buildings of the Agricultural College, and the elevations of various points in Winnipeg and Elm Park.

From this data it will be noted that the elevation of Main Street 100 feet south of River Avenue, Winnipeg, is 89.24, whereas the highest elevation of land on the St. Vital site is about 96, the average being around 94. This would indicate that River Avenue and Main Street in the vicinity of their intersection would be under water before the University site at St. Vital would be entirely flooded.

SCHEDULE A

High Water at Main Street Bridge Over the Assiniboine River, Winnipeg
(Data obtained from City Engineer and transferred to Engineers' datum at St. Vital)

0 City Datum = 64.56 St. Vital Datum

Year	St. Vital Datum	Elevation	Year	St. Vital Datum	Elevation	Year	St. Vital Datum	Elevation
1875.....	79.47		1888.....			1901.....		78.76
1876.....	76.92		1889.....			1902.....		83.03
1877.....	79.67		1890.....			1903.....		77.05
1878.....	71.17		1891.....			1904.....		89.13
1879.....			1892.....	87.06		1905.....		74.56
1880.....	80.87		1893.....	86.68		1906.....		77.06
1881.....	81.92		1894.....	82.03		1907.....		80.16
1882.....	90.56		1895.....	78.56		1908.....		78.06
1883.....	83.17		1896.....	85.29		1909.....		74.06
1884.....	82.47		1897.....	86.98		1910.....		78.81
1885.....	79.07		1898.....	83.56		1911.....		70.96
1886.....			1899.....	70.56		1912 (Apr. 15)		74.16
1887.....			1900.....	70.32		1913 (Apr. 16)		80.91

SCHEDULE B

Observed Heights of Water at St. Vital, Obtained from the Provincial Engineer

Extreme High Water—

Spring of 1913.....	82.14
January, 1913.....	64.93
July, 1913.....	70.84
October 24, 1913.....	71.88
November 4, 1913.....	65.06 (after opening locks)

SCHEDULE C

Elevations of Footings, Basements, First Floors, etc., of Agricultural College, St. Vital

(As obtained from the Provincial Engineer)

Pump House (Filtration Plant)—

*Extreme bottom of footings.....	75.00
Domestic Supply and Fire Pumps (centre of suction)	81.00
Surface of floor of low lift pump pit.....	79.0
Ground Surface.....	96.1
Grade Elevation.....	98.0
First Floor Elevation.....	105.0
Second Floor Elevation.....	118.0
Bottom of Roof Truss.....	130.05

* (This depth is the lowest for any building on the College site)

Drainage Outlet—

Sewer Pipe at outlet.....	71.0
Outlet Pipe.....	61.66

Administration Building—

Engineers' Grade.....	99.0
Architects' Grade.....	101.5
Basement (Bottom of footings)	84.5

Dormitory Building—

Engineers' Grade.....	100.0
Architects' Grade.....	102.5
Basement.....	95.0
Bottom of Footings (C.P.).....	92.0

Chemistry Building—

See Administration Building.

Horticultural Building—

See Administration Building.

Power House—

Engineers' Permanent B.M.....	97.76
Architects' Grade.....	101.31
Basement.....	17 feet below Architects' Grade

Base of Chimney—

Excavation 10 feet below prairie level.

Note—Stop valves are necessary to prevent flooding of basements when water is high.

Note—From all accounts gathered from old residents the river has not overflowed its banks for 30 years and it is thought unlikely that it ever will, owing to changed conditions.

SCHEDULE D

Winnipeg—

	St. Vital Datum
Top of floor, Main Street Bridge.....	95.72
New elevation, North end of Norwood Bridge.....	93.47
Main Street level, 100 feet south of River Avenue.....	80.24
Street level at Subway.....	88.97

Note—It is estimated that water at St. Vital would be about 1.25 higher than that at Main Street Bridge.

Elm Park—

Riverdale Avenue and Kingston Crescent, north side.....	90.0
Kingston Crescent at West bend.....	86.45
Lowest elevation on Kingston Crescent.....	86.35
Highest elevation on Kingston Crescent.....	92.05
South bank, Riverdale Avenue.....	89.0

References for various Datum Lines

0 St. Vital datum = -64.56 City Datum.
= +665.09 M.H.S. Datum.
= +657.53 C.N.R. Datum.
= + 4.55 Elm Park Datum.

**Engineering Building, Portage Avenue, and
Arts Building, Kennedy Street.**

The quarters in the east end of the old Deaf and Dumb Institute, now occupied by the Engineering Departments, were first placed at the disposal of the University in the Fall of 1915, and during the session 1915-1916 were occupied by the classes of the First and Second Years in Arts. The old Law Courts building on Kennedy was occupied in September, 1916. The terms under which this accommodation is placed at the disposal of the University are fairly well indicated by the following letters:

23rd April, 1915.

Dr. James A. MacLean, M.A.,
President, Manitoba University,
Winnipeg.

My dear Mr. MacLean:

I brought your application for temporary accommodation before Council the other day and I am pleased to inform you that Council have agreed that I should write you on behalf of the University Council and advise you that the Government will agree that the University shall have the use of the South Wing of the old Court House building as soon as the New Court House is finished, and the offices can be moved into it, your occupation to be at the pleasure of the Government.

I think you will be able to have reasonable accommodation there for some time. No definite period can be fixed in the matter.

The cost of heating and keeping the building in reasonable repair for your purposes should be borne by the University.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(S'gd) G. R. COLDWELL,
Minister of Education.
January 26th, 1916.

Hon. R. S. Thornton,
Minister of Education.

Dear Sir:

re Requests of Manitoba University

Referring to the interview of a day or two ago with a Committee from the Manitoba University and yourself at which I was present I am now in a position to inform you that I put the requests of the Committee before Council this morning when it was agreed that we should say to the University representatives that the Government are prepared to have the University occupy the Portage Avenue property now occupied by them for an indefinite period, and are also prepared to place at the disposal of the University both the Court Houses as soon as the New Law Courts building is finished and available for occupation.

We are also prepared to connect the old Court Houses with the Central Power House heating plant during the coming summer, but the members of the Council feel that it might be questionable whether we would be justified in incurring the capital expenditure necessary to connect the old University building with the Central Power House on account of the uncertainty as to the length of time that the University will occupy the building in question.

It has been pointed out that the North Court House Building belongs to the Eastern Judicial District. On that account it is felt that the University should be required to pay as rental for this building a sum equivalent to the interest on the present value of the building as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company which recently valued it under instructions from the Government.

For the purpose of keeping correctly the account of the University a sum can be agreed upon as a basis for the cost of heating the buildings after same are connected with the Central Power House. I think the foregoing will enable you to give a reply to the University authorities in time for their meeting to-morrow.

Yours truly,

(S'g) T. H. JOHNSON,

Minister of Public Works.

Education in Pharmacy

The Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba was incorporated by Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1889 and the Council of this body constituted by the Act was empowered to examine candidates for admission to the practice of the profession of "Pharmaceutical Chemist," or to exempt from such examinations—also "to erect buildings for the purpose of accommodating lecturers on Chemistry or Pharmacy, or any other subjects presented by the Council or for a library."

Between 1889 and 1899 instruction in Pharmacy was provided in part by a lecturer appointed by the Association, who was a practising pharmacist, and in part by the staff of the Medical College, and quarters therefor were provided in the Medical College building. In 1899 the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, 422 Notre Dame Ave., was erected and Professor H. E. Bletcher was appointed principal. Mr. Bletcher had already for one year been the Association's lecturer in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

The Association was affiliated with the University of Manitoba, in 1901 and received representation on the University Council. In 1905 the University established a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, calling for certain science courses taken at the University, in addition to the professional work of the course for Pharmaceutical Chemist given at the College. This course had been taken by but one student, Professor Bletcher himself.

In 1914 the University entered into an agreement whereby the work of instruction in Pharmacy was taken over by the University under the following terms:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Between

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION.**

re

INSTRUCTION IN PHARMACY

1. The Council of the University of Manitoba agrees, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to establish and maintain a department of Pharmacy in connection with the University, to provide instruction on the course leading to the certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist, and to conduct examinations thereon, to appoint and pay the salaries of the necessary instructional staff, and to provide from time to time all necessary scientific equipment, apparatus, supplies and books.

2. That the Pharmaceutical Association agrees to lease to the University of Manitoba the property and equipment now used for instruction in Pharmacy at No. 422 Notre Dame Avenue for a period of five years at a nominal rental of \$1.00 per annum, with the option of renewal at the expiration of that period. The expense of maintaining the building at No. 422 Notre Dame Ave., for example, caretaking, heat, light, water and taxes, will be borne by the Association.

3. The Pharmaceutical Association agrees to license as Pharmaceutical chemists or as certified clerks, applicants presenting evidence of having passed the appropriate University examinations, provided these applicants have met the requirements of the Pharmaceutical Association in respect of terms of apprenticeship and payment of fees.

4. The University agrees to conduct all examinations in Pharmacy for the Pharmaceutical Association and the Pharmaceutical Association agrees to refer to the University all applicants for license who, under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, or the regulations or decision of the Pharmaceutical Association are required to pass examinations for admission.

(Signed) E. D. MARTIN
J. HALPENNY
JAS. A. MACLEAN
W. J. SPENCE
D. MACINTYRE

Professor Bletcher of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy was appointed University Professor of Pharmacy.

Instruction in Law

The University of Manitoba instituted about 1884 a reading course in Law providing for three annual examinations leading to the LL.B. degree. The first graduates were—

1887—A. W. Thomson

1888—J. T. Huggard, R. M. Thomson

1889—I. Pitblado

The Law Society of Manitoba maintained, parallel with the University course, another leading to admission to practice of the profession of law, each having no definite

relation to the other. The latter, of course, had a larger proportion of statute law and other such practical subjects, and was combined with a certain prescribed period of service under articles with a practising barrister.

In 1914, largely through the active interest of Hon. H. A. Robson, an agreement was worked out between the Law Society and the University to establish what is known as the Manitoba Law School under the joint auspices of the two bodies. The following excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the University Council held on May 14th, 1914, embodies the terms of this agreement:

The following recommendations in regard to *Legal Instruction* were submitted:

I. That the Manitoba Law Society and the University of Manitoba agree to establish and maintain a Law School offering courses of instruction adapted to the needs of candidates for admission to the practice of law and candidates for the LL.B. degree.

II. That the administration of the affairs of the Law School be vested in a Board of five Members, to be known as the Board of Trustees of the Manitoba Law School, two to be appointed by the Benchers of the Law Society, and two by the University Council either without definition of term of office, or for such periods as the said bodies respectively may each for itself declare. The fifth Member shall be the Chairman of the Trustees, and he shall be appointed by the Benchers and Council by agreement, and if they are unable to agree the Chief Justice of Manitoba shall be requested to make the appointment of such fifth Member, and his appointment shall be recognized by the Law Society and the Council of the University of Manitoba. If the Chairman shall be appointed by designation of the Chief Justice of Manitoba he shall hold office until the.....day of.....next following his appointment.

III. That the regular teaching staff of the Law School shall consist of three or more lecturers, to be appointed with salaries and on terms to be fixed by the Trustees. The teaching of the said staff shall be supplemented by lectures from barristers of standing, according to such arrangements as may be made in that behalf by the Trustees, and while under such arrangements any such barristers shall be deemed to belong to such teaching staff.

IV. One of said Lecturers shall be appointed by the Trustees to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Law School, who shall be called the Recorder. He shall furnish a bond for faithful accounting.

V. The revenues of the Law School shall be applied to the maintenance of the School and the deficiency shall be borne by the University and the Law Society in equal shares.

VI. The fees payable by students shall be such as may from time to time be fixed by the Trustees.

VII. Any contracts that the Trustees may make: (1) for services as provided in Clause III. hereof for any period not exceeding one year, or (2) for hall accommodation for any period of not more than one year, or (3) for incidental expenses, so as not to exceed in the aggregate \$.....in.....months, shall be deemed to be made at the request of and under indemnity from the University and the Law Society.

VIII. The Trustees shall, with the assistance of the Lecturers, define the curriculum in the various years, and may prescribe such rules

for discipline of students and for the good order and regulation of the Law School as to them may from time to time seem proper.

IX. Official examinations for the purposes of standing in the Law School shall be held at such times in each year as the Trustees decide. The Trustees shall make provision for examination so as to meet the respective purposes of the University and the Law Society as nearly as possible. The Recorder shall forthwith, after the results of examinations are ascertained, certify the same to the University and to the Law Society, and standing based thereupon shall be granted by said bodies to such students as may be entered with them respectively, according to the respective rules of the said bodies.

Provisionally approved by the Committee on Legal Instruction.

It was moved by President MacLean, seconded by Mr. C. K. Newcombe, that the *Council approve the plan for legal instruction in general outline* as submitted, and that the Committee on Legal Instruction in the University be continued; further, that the financial responsibility of the University in this connection be not more than the sum of \$3,500, for the session of 1914-1915, this amount being already included in the estimates and further, that the committee be authorized to appoint two representatives of the University on the Board of Trustees. Carried.

The first Board of Trustees created under the new agreement consisted of Hon. H. A. Robson, LL.D., K.C., Chairman; Isaac Campbell, K.C., and J. H. Munson, K.C., representing the Law Society; Rev. G. B. Wilson, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., and Edwin Loftus, M.A., LL.B., representing the University. This was the composition of the Board during the initial year of the operation of the Manitoba Law School, 1914-1915. The following year the University representatives were changed and the appointment fell to J. A. Machray, M.A., LL.B., and H. H. Sanderson, B.A., LL.B. These have held office ever since.

Course in Agriculture

By an Order-in-Council of December 10th, 1907, and in pursuance of section 44 (now 49) of the University Act of Manitoba, the Manitoba Agricultural College was affiliated with the University of Manitoba, and was accorded the customary representation on the Council. On May 12th, 1908, the Council adopted the report of a committee on Course in Agriculture as follows:

(1) That the degree to be granted in Agriculture shall be called Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

(2) That the course for the degree of B.S.A. shall extend over a period of five years of five months each.

(3) That a candidate for admission to the Third Year must hold the diploma from Manitoba Agricultural College or its equivalent; must have satisfied the faculty as to his ability to proceed.

(4) After completing the first three and a half years of the full course a student may proceed to the degree of B.S.A. by specializing in either of the following courses:

(a) Field Husbandry and Animal Husbandry;

(b) Dairying.

Students specializing in Field Husbandry and Animal Husbandry will not be required to take the work outlined herewith for Dairying, and those specializing in Dairying will not be required to take the work included under the heading of Field Husbandry and Animal Husbandry.

(5) Students taking the Field and Animal Husbandry Course must spend between their second and fifth years at least six months during the Summer in practical work on a farm, and those taking the Dairy option, one Summer in practical work in a creamery or cheese factory.

(6) That the examinations of the three years of the advanced course for the B.S.A. degree be conducted by the University, the examiners being appointed by the University on the nomination of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

(7) That the following be in outline the work of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Years of the course in Agriculture.

In pursuance of the agreement embodied in the above report, the University proceeded to conduct examinations in Agriculture for the students prepared at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Third Year students being examined in 1909, those of the Third and Fourth Years in 1910, and those of Third, Fourth and Fifth Years in 1911, in which year ten students were graduated. Six students received the degree of B.S.A. in 1912, but the relation of affiliation was broken off by an amendment to the "Agricultural College Act" (2 George V, chap. 1, S.4), and in 1913, 1914 and 1915, the students completing the degree course in Agriculture received their degrees from the Agricultural College. In 1916, however, provision was made by the Legislature for the restoration of the affiliation with the University (6 George V, chap 2, S.3), with the stipulation that "it shall not be necessary for the students of the said Agricultural College to register at the said University."

On May 11th, 1916, the University Council adopted the following report of a special committee, appointed to confer with a committee of the Board of Manitoba Agricultural College regarding details of affiliation:

1. That the University council recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that the Manitoba Agricultural College be represented on the University Council by seven representatives, to be selected by the Agricultural College.

2. That the University Council accord to the Manitoba Agricultural College representation on the Board of Studies by two members of the Council, to be named by the College.

3. That the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture extend over a period of five years of at least five months each.

4. That a candidate for admission to the Third Year be required to hold standing of two years on the diploma course of the Manitoba Agricultural College, or its equivalent, and be required also to have satisfied the Faculty of the College as to his ability to proceed.

5. That a student be permitted to proceed to the degree of B.S.A. by taking any one of the following courses:

- (1) Field and Animal Husbandry;
- (2) Dairying;
- (3) Agricultural Engineering;
- (4) Horticulture and Forestry.

6. That the examinations of the three years of the advanced course for the B.S.A. degree be conducted by the University, the examiners being appointed by the University on the nomination of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

7. That the courses of study for 1916-1917 be as outlined by the Faculty of the Manitoba Agricultural College and published in the calendar of the College for that academic year.

8. That the graduates of the Manitoba Agricultural College of the years 1913-1914-1915 be admitted by the University to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture at the Annual Convocation in May, and that their parchments be prepared and forwarded to them on application.

9. That the reports of the Faculty of the Manitoba Agricultural College on the examinations of 1915-1916 be accepted as reports of University examinations and standing declared thereon.

10. That the Registrar of the Manitoba Agricultural College be asked to send at the close of registration of students to the Registrar of the University a certified list of the students registered with particulars as to their courses, home addresses, etc., and this list shall be accepted for the time being by the Registrar of the University as a list of students desiring University examination.

11. That the question of collection of examination fees and of payment of examiners be referred to the Board of Studies to be dealt with after receiving the recommendation of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The affiliation was subsequently officially completed by an Order-in-Council of March 21st, 1916. The examinations in the degree course in Agriculture were conducted in 1916 by the College, but the results were accepted as its own by the University, and degrees conferred on the students completing the full work of the course. At the same time the graduates of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, under the College, were likewise admitted to the University degree *in absentia*. The examinations of 1917 were conducted throughout under University auspices.

Examinations for Nurses

By an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed February 15th, 1913 (3 George V, chap. 114), creating "The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses," the University of Manitoba is given authority to conduct examinations

in nursing, and by virtue of this authority examinations for admission to the above mentioned Association are conducted annually by the University. Only those who have completed a regular course of training of at least three years in a recognized hospital or training school (the minimum requirements for which are laid down in the Act), are admitted to the examination. Those who are successful may subsequently, upon payment of the required fees, etc., be admitted to the Association and to the use of the designation "Registered Nurse" (Reg. N.) The first examination was held in September, 1914, and subsequent ones in June of each of the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. The following have passed the examination, and been recommended to the Association for membership in the respective years, as under:

1914.....	54
1915.....	21
1916.....	46
1917.....	31

In addition to the above, some 269 have been recommended for membership, by virtue of their having established to the satisfaction of the Registrar the fact of their having been engaged in the practice of nursing in the Province for at least a year prior to February 15th, 1913, as provided by section 7 of the Act above referred to.

The examination covers three general subjects, as follows: Medical Nursing, Surgical Nursing, Obstetrical Nursing, with a three-hour written examination and an oral and practical examination in each case. The minimum for a pass in each of the three subjects is 50 per cent, with 40 per cent in each examination of each subject. A candidate may fail in one subject of the three, and have the privilege of a supplemental examination therein at the time of a subsequent regular examination. Candidates failing on more than one subject are to repeat the entire examination. A member of the Medical Faculty is associated with a representative or representatives of the Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses in connection with each examination.

EXAMINATION FOR DENTAL LICENSE

Under an amendment to the Manitoba Dental Association Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature at its 1916 session (6 George V, chap. 32), the University of Manitoba became "the sole examining body in den-

tistry" in the Province, and preliminary legal steps were taken to enable the Manitoba Dental Association, either by itself, or in conjunction with the University, to establish and conduct a school of dentistry.

The following are the clauses of the amended Act, touching the matters in question:

16. The board shall also have power and authority to fix and determine the period for which every student shall attend some school of dentistry approved of by the board of directors and the period for which he shall be articulated and employed under some duly licensed and registered practitioner, and to fix and determine the fees to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the association before the applicant shall receive a certificate of license to practise the profession of dentistry or be entitled to registration under this Act, and also to fix the annual fee to be payable by each member of the association.

(a) The board of directors of said association shall have power, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, by itself or in conjunction with the University of Manitoba to establish and conduct a school of dentistry.

17. Every student prior to entering into articles of indenture with a licentiate of dentistry shall furnish a certificate from the University of Manitoba that he has passed the matriculation examination in the Arts Faculty of the University of Manitoba, or that he has an academic standing which, in the opinion of the council of the University of Manitoba, is equivalent thereto. The commencement of the term of any articulated student shall date from the signing of his articles as aforesaid; provided that the council of the University of Manitoba may grant said certificate without requiring the student to pass said matriculation examination, if such student has been practising operative dentistry during the past ten years under the supervision of and under the direction of a duly qualified dentist.

18. The University of Manitoba shall be the sole examining body in dentistry in this Province, and the council of the University shall have power from time to time to grant to any person a certificate under the seal of the University that the council of the University have been satisfied that the person mentioned in the certificate is, by way of dental education and otherwise, a proper person to be registered under this Act; but such certificate shall not be granted until the person making such application shall have given such evidence of qualification, by undergoing an examination or examinations or other wise, as the University may require, and the applicant shall in all other respects first comply with the rules and regulations of the University in that behalf.

(b) A candidate for admission to study shall be required to pass the matriculation examination in the Arts Faculty of the University of Manitoba, or to have an academic standing which, in the opinion of the council of the University of Manitoba, is equivalent thereto.

(c) Except as hereinafter provided every person before being permitted to practice shall be required to pass an examination or examinations in the following subjects: Histology, dental anatomy, anatomy, chemistry, metallurgy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, dental pathology, dental medicine and surgery, operative dentistry, prosthetic dentistry and orthodontia, anaesthetics and bacteriology, ethics and jurisprudence, and such other subjects as may from time to time be substituted for or be added to the foregoing by the council of the University of Manitoba, and to perform operations before the examiners,

to exhibit specimens of his skill as a prosthetic dentist, and if called upon to construct practical cases in the presence of an examiner.

19. Examination of candidates for admission to study or to practise the profession of dentistry in the Province of Manitoba shall be held at such times as shall be fixed by the council of the University of Manitoba from time to time.

(a) Every person desirous of being examined shall, on or before a date prior to such examination, to be fixed by the council of the University, pay to the registrar of the University the required fees, and grant to graduates, under-graduates or members of such dental schools, colleges or associations as the council shall from time to time determine to recognize such standing as to said council shall seem just.

(b) The council of the University of Manitoba may from time to time, upon such terms as the council shall from time to time determine, grant to graduates, under-graduates or members of such dental schools, colleges or associations as the council shall from time to time determine to recognize such standing as to said council shall seem just.

(c) Notwithstanding anything herein contained a graduate in dentistry of any University or College recognized from time to time by the board shall, on presenting his diploma and testimony of good character and conduct to the board, receive, on payment of such fees as shall be fixed by the board, a permit to practise as an operator in dental surgery, and as a practitioner in dentistry in the office of and under the supervision of a person duly qualified to practise dentistry in Manitoba under this Act, but such permit shall not in any event extend beyond the time of the final examination held within one year from the date of said permit and shall not be renewed thereafter, provided that if such graduate is not now a resident of Manitoba he shall have graduated and received his diploma from such recognized University or College, since the first day of January, A.D. 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the above, the Council of the University conducted examinations for Dental License in September, 1916, and June, 1917 (at which there were 12 and 21 candidates respectively) and has authorized two examinations in future in each year, in the months of January and of June respectively.

The subjects enumerated above in the Act as the subjects required for admission to license, are grouped for examination purposes as follows:

Part I—

1. Anatomy.
2. Chemistry and Metallurgy.
3. Physiology and Histology.

Part II—

4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
5. Bacteriology and Pathology.
6. Dental Medicine and Surgery, including Anaesthetics.
7. Operative Dentistry.
8. Prosthetics.
9. Orthodontia.
10. Ethics and Jurisprudence.

A minimum of 50 per cent is required on each written paper, with a minimum of 60 per cent on the aggregate of all the written papers, and on each practical examination.

Students qualifying for examination by service under articles of indenture, with a licentiate of dentistry, may take Part I of the examination, as indicated above, after the completion of two years of service, and Part II at the end of four years of service. Students writing Part I only may fail on one paper, and have the privilege of supplemental examination; those writing Part II only may fail on two papers, and have the privilege of supplemental examination; candidates writing the whole examination may fail on three papers, and have the privilege of supplemental examination; candidates failing on a larger number of papers than the above must repeat the entire examination.

Examinations in Accountancy

In pursuance of the right conferred by section 23 (11) of the University Amendment Act, 1917, and at the request of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Manitoba, the Council has entered, in October, 1917, into an agreement with that body for the conduct of the examinations for admission to the practice of Accountancy in the Province. The following is a draft of the agreement respecting the conduct of these examinations:

THIS AGREEMENT made in duplicate this .
day of... .., A.D. 1917.

Between

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, a body corporate, incorporated
by R.S.M. Cap. 171, s. 2 (hereinafter referred to as "the University"),
Of the First Part;

and

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF MANITOBA, a body corporate, incorporated by 3 Geo. V., Cap. 1, s. 2
(hereinafter referred to as "the Institute"),

Of the Second Part,

WITNESSETH: That the parties hereto hereby mutually agree each with the other as follows:

1. The University shall at least once in each year hold for the Institute examinations corresponding to the examinations now conducted by the Institute, namely, an Intermediate Examination and a Final Examination.

2. These examinations shall be held on such dates as may be agreed upon between the Council of the Institute and the Registrar of the University.

3. These examinations shall be held at Winnipeg and at such other places within the Province of Manitoba as the University may select.

4. These examinations shall be set, for the present, upon the subjects upon which the Institute's examinations are now set, but changes in such subjects may be made with the consent of both parties.

5. The University may fix and make regulations with regard to the notice to be given candidates purposing to present themselves for these examinations, with regard to the fees payable therefor and with regard to the conduct thereof; the University may also make regulations with regard to the fees payable to Examiners.

6. The persons to be charged with the preparation of the examination questions and the valuation of the candidate's answers shall be appointed by the Council of the University on the joint nomination of the President and the Registrar of the University and the Council of the Institute; provided that the Council of the University shall have power to revise and add to such nominations.

7. The preliminary requirement in general education for admission to these examinations shall for the present be that of having passed in the following subjects of the Arts Matriculation of the University, namely, English, History, Mathematics, Science and one of the following: Latin, Greek, French, German; or of possessing other educational standing considered by the Council of the University to be equivalent thereto; provided that the University, upon the request of the Council of the Institute will exempt from this requirement any candidate whose general education, maturity and business experience, in the opinion of the Council of the Institute, warrants; such request to be in writing, signed by the Secretary of the Institute.

8. The University agrees to admit to these examinations only such candidates as have, in addition to satisfying the requirement as to preliminary education above outlined, presented a certificate from the Secretary of the Institute to the effect that they have complied with all the regulations of the Institute with respect to practical experience and term of service and possess the requisite moral fitness to become members of the Institute.

9. The University shall, within six weeks after the close of each examination, make a full report to the Institute of the results of the same.

10. The Institute agrees that, upon receiving from the University the report on the examinations, as provided in Clause 9 hereof, it will give effect thereto, as now provided in its Act of Incorporation and By-laws with respect to its own examinations.

11. This agreement shall be deemed to be an agreement pursuant to Section 23, Sub-section 11, of the University Amendment Act, 1917.

12. This agreement shall come into force on the 15th day of October, 1917, and shall continue in force from year to year unless either party, before the 1st of July in any year, gives notice in writing to the other of its desire to terminate the same on the thirtieth of September in such year.

13. This agreement is subject to revision on the consent of both parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunder affixed their corporate seals as attested by the signatures of their respective officers, duly authorized in that behalf.

Under the above an examination was conducted in November, 1917, at which there wrote seven Intermediate and eleven Final candidates.

APPENDIX I.

ADDRESS OF HON. R. S. THORNTON

Minister of Education of Manitoba

**Made in connection with Moving the Second Reading of the
University Amendment Act, in the Provincial
Legislature, February, 1917.**

The University of Manitoba came into existence on the 28th day of February, 1877, when there was assented to an Act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba to "establish a Provincial University." This Act provided for the government of the University by a Council composed of twenty-six members, seven representatives to be selected by each of the incorporated colleges, which at that time numbered three—Manitoba, St. John's, and St. Boniface—three representatives by Convocation, and two representatives by the Board of Education. At a later stage Wesley College was affiliated with the University, and still later the Medical College, the Agricultural College and other organizations, the composition of the Council being altered on several occasions. The original Act has been amended fourteen times, and at the present time there are seventy-two members on the Council, the representatives of the colleges being twenty-eight in number or about two-fifths of the whole.

One of the most important changes in the composition of the Council was made by the Act of 1893. When first established the University was an examining and degree conferring body only, but it was proposed at that time that the Government should contribute to the support of professors teaching science and other subjects. This was agreed to, and the Act was amended providing for the addition to the Council of the Minister of Education ex-officio, and seven representatives to be appointed by the Government. The professors were to be appointed by the Government, but this provision was never acted on.

In 1900 the Act was further amended giving the University Council authority to appoint or dismiss professors and lecturers, these appointments and dismissals to be subject to the approval of the Government. This section is in the Act at the present time. As a result of these provisions three professors were appointed, the Government contributing \$1,000 to the salary of each. In 1904 further appointments were made and from then onward the University as a teaching body has developed somewhat rapidly, until in

the year 1914 the University for the first time put on a complete Arts course, teaching all the subjects necessary for the obtaining of that degree, while during the same time courses in Engineering and other sciences had also been established.

The number of students in training at the University reached its high-water mark in the year 1914-15, when the number was 917. The conditions brought about by the Great War and the large number of boys who have enlisted has materially affected this enrolment, so that during the present year there are only 616 students, a large percentage being women. There is now a staff of twenty-two professors, eight assistant professors, thirteen lecturers and ten demonstrators, a total of fifty-three. Teaching is conducted in twenty-two subjects.

Finances

With this growth and development the amount of money necessary for the maintenance of the University has steadily and rapidly increased. In the financial report for the year ending June 30th, 1916, the total expenses amounted to \$176,224.63. The sources of income are fees paid by the students, land grant from the Dominion and appropriations made by the Legislature. In the year referred to the income from fees was \$26,371.55, from the Land Board it was \$37,000, and from the Provincial Government grant \$107,347.50. Sundry small items make up the difference between these amounts and the total expense. The revenue derived from fees will vary according to the enrolment, but within very defined and narrow limits, and the revenue from the land grant is also practically fixed. The receipts from the lands which have been sold have been invested and the amount of annual interest is now \$37,000. There are still 57,130 acres to be sold and when these are sold and the proceeds invested, the available annual revenue will be increased one-third, or in round numbers will yield about \$60,000.

While dealing with this land grant it will be remembered that the relation of this grant to the University and to the Province was very exhaustively discussed in the report of the University Commission appointed in 1907. It is not my intention to enter into the legal discussion therein set forth, but to direct the attention of the Legislature to a later development which materially affects this matter.

The land grant was provided for in 1885 by a measure passed both by the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature respecting "The Settlement of Claims made by the Province of Manitoba on the Dominion." By this Act, among other matters, there was provided an allotment of

land not exceeding 150,000 acres to be granted "as an endowment to the University of Manitoba, for its maintenance as a University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education," and to be held in trust for that purpose upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government. The Bill under consideration provides that the management of this land shall be vested in the Board of Governors of the University, subject to the terms of the original grant and the scheme which was subsequently framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government.

In 1912 there was a re-arrangement of the financial terms between the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion Government. The various lands which had previously been assigned to the Provincial Government were re-assigned to the Dominion Government, and in place thereof an annual cash subsidy from the Dominion to the Province was made. From this subsidy there are deducted certain items, and one of these items is in connection with this University land grant. The grant of 150,000 acres was valued at two dollars an acre, making a sum of \$300,000 on which amount interest is charged at five per cent. This amounts to a sum of \$15,000, which is each year deducted by the Dominion Government from the cash subsidy paid to this Province. In effect the consolidated revenue of the Province is paying to the Dominion Government \$15,000 per year on account of this land grant. Neither the interests of the University nor of the Province were protected by this arrangement, but the arrangement itself materially affects the whole question of the land grant.

The Legislative Grant

In the original Act provision was made for financial support by the Province, and grants of money have been given from the very beginning. No definite figures are available up to the year 1895, but in that year the Provincial Government made a payment of \$3,500 for current expenses. From the time the University took on teaching functions this amount has rapidly increased, until in the year 1915 it reached nearly \$100,000.

In the report of the Commission already referred to, it was suggested that an annual sum of \$100,000 be placed by the Legislature at the disposal of the University. The grant now exceeds that sum then thought to be adequate. The appropriation under this heading was in

1912.....	\$ 40,000
1913.....	82,845
1914.....	48,230
1915.....	98,870
1916.....	115,825

A situation has thus developed establishing new conditions in the relation of the University to the Legislature. The University has become dependent on the Legislature for its continued existence. If the Legislature were to withdraw these grants, the University must cease to exist, or at least revert to the conditions of ten or twelve years ago. If the University is to develop further the Legislature must become responsible for further and larger grants, and it is for the Legislature to face that situation now. The Legislature has gradually accepted the responsibility of maintenance, and whether the mode of government of the University is amended or not, the Legislature must continue to accept that responsibility or allow the University to retrograde or become disorganized.

It does not appear to the Government that such an expenditure of public money should be made any longer except by a body directly responsible to the Government and the Legislature and so to the people of the Province. The Bill now before the House provides for the establishing of such a body.

The University Council has also been considering this question, and on the third day of January, 1917, the Council by a majority of 38 to 6 passed a resolution to this effect: "That the Council of the University request the Government of this Province to introduce at the next session of the Legislature the necessary legislation for a reorganization of the University."

On the 8th day of February a draft of the present Bill was forwarded to the Registrar of the University, and at a special meeting of the Council held on the 12th day of February, 1917, the following resolution was passed by forty-four votes in favor and none against, four members refraining from voting: "That as a Council we approve of the principle of the draft Bill whereby the government, conduct, management and control of the University are vested in a Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

It will thus be seen that while the Government is recommending to the Legislature the reorganization of the University, the corporation of the University has itself asked for and endorsed the principle of the present proposal.

The Present Bill

The present Bill is an amending measure and deals only with the mode of government of the University. It provides for the constitution of a Board of Governors to control and manage the University. It continues the present Council in a modified form with modified powers subject to the final

authority of the Board of Governors. It does not deal with any matters of policy of the University, the Government believing that such matters can be more adequately dealt with by and through the Board of Governors. After the Board has become thoroughly acquainted with University affairs it will be in a position to recommend and direct such changes as may be necessary.

The Board of Governors

The important section of the Bill is section two, which amends section three of the University Act by providing therein for the Board of Governors, as part of the body politic and corporate of the University of Manitoba.

The Board of Governors will consist of nine persons, all of whom will be appointed by the Government, one of them being designated as chairman. Each will hold office for three years and will be eligible for re-appointment. It is specifically declared in section nine that "No person shall be a member of the Board who is at the same time a member of the regular and permanent teaching or executive staff of the University, or of any affiliated college or of the governing board of any such affiliated college."

The general powers to be vested in the Board of Governors are set forth in section eleven, which declares that "The government, conduct, management and control of the University, and of the property, revenues, business and affairs thereof, shall be vested in the Board." These powers are set forth in some detail in section twelve, giving the Board power to regulate its own proceedings, to make all appointments and fix all salaries in connection with the University, to have charge of the trust fund, manage the land grant, to take care of the property, to provide for buildings, to determine fees, to establish chairs and courses of instruction, correspondence and extension courses, and to decide finally upon all matters of University policy.

From these sections it will be seen that the Board is entirely appointed by the Government and therefore representative of the people, and no other corporation or body has a voice therein, and that the whole control of University affairs both as regards business policy and academic courses rests in the hands of the Board.

The Government must, however, retain financial control of the University, and the Bill provides that the Board of Governors must submit annually an estimate of the amount required for current expenses, which estimate must receive the authority of the Government. It is also provided that all capital expenditure must be authorized by the Government.

The Council

The Council of the University is continued in modified form, the various component parts being still represented, but the number considerably reduced, so that the Council as now composed will number twenty-seven members, six of whom will be appointed by the Government. The term of office of the members of the Council will be three years as in the case of the members of the Board. The Council will have general charge of the academic work of the University, such as providing for the granting of degrees, setting forth the conditions of entrance to the University, determining the courses of study, providing for examinations, making regulations regarding the standing of students, preparing the University Calendar, managing the Library, recommending the establishment of chairs and courses of instruction, conducting extension and correspondence courses, but it is provided that nothing in the powers hereby granted to the Council shall in any wise limit the plenary powers vested in the Board of Governors, and it is specifically provided that the regulations bearing on the standard of matriculation and courses of study must be submitted to the Board of Governors and be approved by them before going into effect.

From these sections it will be seen that both bodies have important functions to discharge, but the authority of the Board is final and complete both as regards educational policy and business administration.

Other Provinces

The Bill in a general way follows the plan of the University Acts of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Toronto Universities, in each of which there is a Board of Governors and an academic body usually called the "Senate." In British Columbia the Board numbers nine, in Alberta nine, in Saskatchewan nine and in Toronto eighteen, all of the members in each case being appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, except that in Saskatchewan five of them are elected by the Senate. Further, in each case there are two ex-officio members, namely, the President, who is appointed by the Board of Governors (except in Alberta), and the Chancellor, who in each case is elected by the members of Convocation.

In Manitoba this Bill does not provide for the President and Chancellor being members of the Board, as such membership would conflict with the representative character of the Board. We take it that the Board in operation will establish the very closest relations with the President and

Chancellor, but it does not seem desirable that these should have a vote in the decisions of the Board.

The Senate in the other Universities numbers in British Columbia about thirty, in Alberta about twenty-five, in Saskatchewan about twenty, and in Toronto about eighty. In each case representation is accorded to similar component bodies as in Manitoba, representation of affiliated colleges being provided for in all of them. The powers of the Senate in the other Provinces are similar to those given here to the Council, but while the academic policy is here subject to the authorization of the Board, in some of the others authority in these respects is final with the Senate.

It will thus be seen that in Manitoba the constitution and powers of the Board accord more thoroughly with the principle of provincial representation and control than in the other Provinces.

University Buildings and Site

As already stated, the Bill does not deal with University policy other than placing the University in the control of the Board of Governors, but it would be appropriate to refer here to the housing problem of the University. Under the present Government considerable provision has been made in this respect. In 1915 part of the building formerly occupied by the School for the Deaf on the corner of Portage Ave. and Sherbrooke St. was fitted up for classes. In 1916 the old Law Court building on Kennedy St. was remodeled, and is now being used in its entire extent by the Arts classes. The formal opening of the Arts building marked an important stage in the development of the University. These provisions give ample accommodation for the present needs of the University, and will no doubt provide accommodation for some years to come. When the question rises as to further or different accommodation, the Board of Governors will be competent to advise upon and deal with that question.

A great diversity of opinion exists as to this University question. The Commission already referred to brought in three different reports. It is possible if that Commission were to sit to-day it might, under the new conditions, modify its findings on many points, but a brief reference may be made here to two widely diverging views therein expressed.

General Considerations

I am not concerning myself just now with any legal aspects of the question, but with broad considerations leaving the legal matters to be dealt with by more competent authority. One view objects to any alteration whatever in the

mode of government of the University, holding that certain vested rights have accrued to the original constituent colleges which should not be interfered with. Another view would eliminate the Council or an academic board altogether, leaving the Board of Governors to deal solely with all matters. Between these two extremes we have a variety of opinions on details almost as numerous as the individuals expressing them, the main question being whether if there be a Council the colleges should have a voice therein.

To the first view it may be pointed out that the University was created by Act of the Legislature, and that the same authority may modify or abolish it altogether. The University has always been a Provincial University in name and in fact. The original Act has been amended fourteen different times, and as a result great changes in the government of the University have already been made. The Government of the Province has from the beginning contributed to the finances of the institution, and now bears the ultimate financial responsibility. The University always has been and now is subject to the control of the Government, and it does not seem that there should be any question as to the right of the Legislature to pass this measure in order to make that control more effective.

To the second view advocating the elimination of the Council or Senate altogether, or at least the elimination of college representation from such a body, we would point out that such an arrangement has not so far been adopted by any other provincial University in the Dominion. In all of these there is a Board of Governors and an academic body composed on lines similar to the Council in this measure. So far as I am aware, the same is true of Universities in the old land and in the British Dominions generally. It would seem that a custom so general must have some value to recommend it, especially as we find it not only in old established Universities, but also in so recent an addition as that of British Columbia.

The present Bill does not preclude a later consideration of the merits or otherwise of this proposal, and the experience of the Board of Governors will be of great practical value in considering the question.

The University must be free to teach in all or any subjects, and the colleges must be equally free in the same regard, but the control of the University both as to policy and business administration must be in the hands of the Board of Governors, who will be the people's representatives.

Through the Council the Board will have the assistance and advice of experienced educators, and it is hoped in this way to secure harmonious co-operation from the various educational bodies rather than hostile competition.

In the preamble in the original University Act it was declared that it was desirable to establish one University for the whole of Manitoba for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province and of enabling all denominations and classes to obtain degrees. For forty years this has been the case, and it is not desirable to produce conditions which might result in the establishing of several degree conferring bodies in this Province.

Times change and conditions change with them. New views of education are beginning to prevail. Less stress is being laid on the merely academic, and more stress on those subjects which have practical as well as educational value. Just as there has been going on an evolution which in fifteen years has changed the University from an examining and degree conferring body to a fairly comprehensive teaching institution, so in the coming years further changes and developments will occur. All of these can be more adequately dealt with by having a Board of Governors in control. We submit this proposed amendment to meet our present conditions and provide for future development of the University.

ADDRESS OF MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP MATHESON

Chancellor of the University

**At the Annual Convocation for Conferring of Degrees,
May 11th, 1917.**

Your Honour, Members of Council, Ladies and Gentlemen—

Ordinarily, my remarks at our annual convocations are very brief, but I am taking the liberty of asking for a few minutes extra on this occasion. There are always some particulars in regard to the work of the University for the scholastic year to which it is desirable that I should make some reference. There is, for example, the question of the student attendance in the various departments of the University. A year ago I had to report a falling off of about fifty in the aggregate number. This year the drop is much more serious, there being a diminution under last year of about 220. Under normal circumstances such a condition of affairs would be very disconcerting, and would appear grave as affecting the future of our University. But when we look into the cause of our diminishing numbers, we discover that just one word spells out the reason—that word is loyalty, loyalty to our King and our Empire, and all the high ideals for which it stands. On investigation, we discover that while in our College and University halls we have thus decreased in numbers, on the far-flung battle lines overseas we have proportionately increased. Twelve months ago I was able to tell you that the University had over 400 enlistments to its credit. To-day, including graduates and under-graduates and ten members of the teaching staff, we number nearly 1,100 under arms, and, as far as we know, and we do not know all, no less than sixteen of our men have won distinction and have been awarded military honours. Our attenuated classes, then, so far from depressing us, should hearten us as Britishers and cheer us with the thought that Manitoba University is animated by the same spirit that has rendered well nigh silent and empty the halls of the great universities and of the older seats of learning in the Motherland. In connection with this, I might mention the reason why there are no graduates in Medicine this year.

In order to permit the students who would in the natural course of events have graduated to-day to qualify for commissions and for going overseas with their various units, a summer session of the Medical College was held in 1916, and, as a result, the 1917 class graduated in November last instead of to-day. A year ago I intimated to Convocation that the Provincial Government had undertaken to provide the University with increased accommodation by placing at its disposal the old Court House on Kennedy Street. It is gratifying to know that the promise of the Government in this matter was most amply fulfilled. Though the time for doing the work was limited, the whole building was renovated and remodelled during the summer vacation, and was handed over for occupation at the opening of the autumn session. The accommodation thus secured in every respect more than comes up to what we had hoped for, and the University has now a home and classrooms and offices such as it has never possessed before in its history. It is fitting that we should express to the Government through the Minister of the Crown who is our guest to-day our most cordial gratitude for all that it has done for us.

An event of very great significance and of far-reaching importance affecting the future of the University has taken place during the year. I refer to the reconstruction of its government and management brought about with the concurrence of the Council, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, which, I understand, comes into force to-day. In accordance with the new Act, what may be termed the business management of the University is handed over to a Board of Governors appointed by the Government, and the academic side of the work is relegated to a new Council to be appointed according to rules laid down. As a member of the outgoing University Council throughout well nigh the entire period of its history, and as its presiding officer for a goodly number of years, I am convinced that the change made is a wise one and will be of great advantage to the University. Various reasons might be adduced in proof of this did time permit, but I shall advance only one as the result of my experience.

The Council as constituted in the past was too large and unwieldy a body for handling deftly and decisively many matters of business which called for promptitude in action. A smaller body of picked men will be much more capable of dealing with such matters with proper despatch than an assembly of nearly seventy men. But in saying farewell to the former Council as it goes out of existence to-day, I would like to pay just a word or two of deserved tribute to it. And first of all, let me say, and I know from prolonged personal experience whereof I speak, that the University and higher

education generally owe not a little to the devotion and labours of the various men who, during all these years, some for 25 and 30 and some even for 40 years, have given of their time and thought voluntarily and gratuitously to the work involved in that Council. Without any *kerdos*, with little *kudos*, but oftentimes with superabounding criticism, they have laboured on without retaliation when they have not infrequently, through misunderstanding, been blamed for shortcomings of which they were entirely innocent. Knowing not seldom the true inwardness wherein lay hindrances to the adoption of a progressive policy, when I have seen and heard aspersions cast upon the Council that were unmerited, well—"I held my tongue and spake nothing; I kept silence, yea, even from good words," but it was not always easy to do so. When the old Council, then, goes out of existence to-day, I desire to put forward this small defence of it and pay this tribute to what it has done.

There is another observation which I desire to make. Now that our University is starting out under a new regime, may we hope that it will have more good words said about it in some quarters than in the past. In reading at times the correspondence in the public press and the public utterances of persons who no doubt conscientiously desired the good of the University, one could not help feeling that sometimes the strictures were too severe and often very unfair. Looking back over the whole history of the University as some of us can do, and that within the period of our official lives, while in some respects the progress and advance have not been what we could have desired, yet there is ample cause for very solid satisfaction resulting from what the University has accomplished. True, we have not, in the way of special University buildings, anything comparable with those of some younger institutions to the west of us, but while we may not have monuments in stone or bricks and mortar to show for the less than forty years of our existence, we have monuments in men, monuments in the distinguished graduates who have gone out from our halls. I speak advisedly after somewhat careful investigation when I state that I know of no institution which for its age has so many graduates of conspicuous ability and prominence in all departments of business and professional life as has the University of Manitoba, notwithstanding all the handicaps under which it has laboured. I need not name these men—and women, too—though it would surprise some of us to recount them, though they live and move and have their being among us throughout our North West. "*Si monumentum requiris circumspice*. If you seek the monument look around you." While from circumstances not under our control we have not been able to develop in the matter

of permanent buildings, we have developed in quite a worthy manner in many other respects, and we have thus much that is valuable as the result of our labours. By the careful management of its land grant, for example, the University possesses to-day in safe and live securities three-quarters of a million dollars of an endowment.

Then, again, as to the range of the subjects taught in the University, it has sometimes been contended that for an institution of its age the range of teaching should be much wider. In view of the fact that some of us can remember when the University did no teaching at all, and that when it began to teach it had to do so by having three of the affiliated colleges each lend a professor and pay him, it is not too discouraging a state of affairs when to-day we have a staff of professors and assistants numbering fifty-seven members. That I consider a very creditable staff for a comparatively young University; and when we examine the courses carried on, there is certainly nothing to be ashamed of. Besides the various departments in Arts, and they are many, we have Science, Medicine, Law, Civil and Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture and two more to be added as soon as the war is over.

Sometimes, again, we have had the standards of our examinations and our requirements generally criticized as being too low. I grant you that if we compare them with those of institutions in the Motherland and elsewhere, with huge endowments at their command, and with centuries of cumulative development behind them, they will suffer by the comparison. But these grand old seats of learning were once young also, and they, too, had their day of smaller things, when, I venture to say, they were not a whit in advance of what we are now, so that the comparison, to say the least, is not quite fair. Those of us who have watched our University grow from nothing to what it is now and can vividly recall our early efforts in its day of small things can realize what strides notwithstanding all its handicaps it has made all along the line, and we thank God and take courage for we are convinced that the progress has been much greater than most people seem to realize. I have deemed it advisable to make this statement regarding the past of the University on the eve of its passing into a new stage of its existence, and I join very heartily with all the other friends who have for long years tried to be loyal to its interests in the hope and the prayer that under the new management our Provincial University will command in a higher degree the confidence and enlist the support of the community to such an extent that it will develop into an institution in every way worthy of the premier province of our great West.

APPENDIX II.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY

Being Chapter XI., 40 Vic., 1877

WHEREAS, it is desirable to establish one University for the whole of Manitoba (on the model of the University of London), for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province, and of enabling all denominations and classes to obtain academic degrees; therefore,

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. A chancellor, vice-chancellor and all the members of the council to consist of the persons hereinafter mentioned, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be chancellors, vice-chancellors and members of such council are hereby declared and established a body politic and corporate by the name of the "University of Manitoba."

2. The corporation may purchase, take and hold real and personal estate which may be hereafter sold, ceded, exchanged, bequeathed or granted to the said university: Provided always that such real estate so held by the university hereby created and incorporated shall not exceed the annual value of thirty thousand dollars, such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the time of taking, purchasing or acquiring the same; and may grant, sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed expedient for the interest of the university.

3. The corporation shall consist of a chancellor, vice-chancellor and a council, which shall be composed as follows:

(a) Seven representatives to be selected by each of the incorporated colleges of the Province named in the twenty-sixth section of this Act, and by each of the incorporated colleges which may be affiliated hereafter to the university;

(b) Three representatives to be selected by convocation as hereinafter constituted;

(c) One member for each section of the board of education to be selected once a year by the said sections respectively.

4. For the purposes aforesaid it shall be competent for the governing body of each of the said incorporated colleges so affiliated to select not more than seven representatives to form part of the council of the University, to cancel any of such appointments and from time to time to make others as the case may be; but due notice of such appointment or changes shall be given to the chancellor of the university by the institution making the same.

5. The following graduates of any University in Her Majesty's Dominion, who shall have resided in this Province two months previous to the passing of this Act, shall constitute the first convocation of this university, that is to say, all bachelors and masters of arts, all bachelors of law, licentiates of law, doctors of law, bachelors and doctors of science, all bachelors, licentiates, and doctors of medicine.

6. A register shall be kept open by the Provincial Secretary at his office for one month and no more after the proclamation of this Act, during which time all graduates mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be at liberty to enter their names as members of convocation upon producing to the said Provincial Secretary, satisfactory proof of qualification, under the last preceding section, and upon the payment of the fee of two dollars, and such register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote as a member of convocation, is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not so appear is not so entitled to vote.

7. Within one month after the closing of the said register the Provincial Secretary shall call a meeting of convocation, by notice in writing sent to each of the members of convocation, at which meeting the Provincial Secretary shall preside, and the convocation so called shall choose three of its members to be its representatives on the council of the university, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, and the Provincial Secretary shall as soon as possible after the election by convocation as aforesaid, notify the chancellor of its election.

8. All convocations after the first shall be composed of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and council of the university, the members of the first convocation, and all persons who shall become a graduate of the university.

9. All meetings of convocation after the first meeting shall be held on the same day, not being a juridical day, but before the meeting of the council of the university for the election of vice-chancellor, and shall elect three other representatives to the said council, and shall make such rules and by-laws for the conducting of the business and proceedings of convocation as may be required.

10. There shall be no professorship or other teachership at present in the university; but its functions shall be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees in the several faculties, or for certificates of honor in different branches of knowledge, and to granting of such degrees and certificates, after examination in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

11. The chancellor shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the period of three years.

12. The vice-chancellor shall in the first place be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

13. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of chancellor of the said university, either by death, resignation or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be chancellor, instead of the chancellor occasioning such vacancy.

14. The office of vice-chancellor of the University shall be annual, and the first vice-chancellor hereinbefore provided shall go out of office on a day to be appointed by the council of the university; and such

a day shall be hereafter the day on which the term of such office is to expire, and at a meeting of the council to be holden on some day within the month next before the expiration of the said term of office, of which meeting notice shall be given in the manner directed by statute of the university, the members of the council shall elect some one of such members to be vice-chancellor when the term of office of the then vice-chancellor, and so from time to time annually.

15. In case of death, resignation or other vacancy in this office of any such vice-chancellor, before the expiration of the term of his office, the members of the council shall at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose as soon as conveniently may be, of which notice shall be given in the manner aforesaid, elect one other member of the said members of the council to be vice-chancellor for the remainder of such term.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for the time being shall be the visitor of the university, with authority to do all those acts which pertain to visitors, as often as to such Lieutenant-Governor shall seem meet.

17. The members of the council for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University of Manitoba; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act it shall be lawful for the council to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purpose intended to be promoted by the university.

18. The council may from time to time make and alter any statutes not being repugnant to the laws of Manitoba, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act:

(a) Touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and,

(b) The mode and time of convening the regular meetings of the council; and

(c) The fees to be paid by the candidates for examination or after taking any degree; and

(d) In general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the university not otherwise expressly provided for by this Act; provided however that in the examination of candidates for degrees and the granting of the same, such candidates shall have the benefit of the opinions of the authors in mental and moral philosophy and in history, which authors they may have studied during their course of education.

19. All such statutes shall be reduced into writing and the common seal of the university shall be affixed thereto, and when they have been approved of by the visitor they shall be binding upon all persons being members or officers of the university, and upon all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; provided always that it shall be lawful, that the examination for any degree to be conferred by the university may be answered by the candidate in either the English or French language; and provided always that it shall not be lawful for such members of the council to impose on any person any compulsory religious examination or test, nor do or cause or suffer to be done anything that would render it necessary or advisable, with a view to academical success or distinction, that any person should pursue the study of any materialistic or sceptical system of logic or mental or moral philosophy.

20. All questions which come before the members of the council shall be decided by the majority of the members present, but in case of equality of votes, the maxim *presumitur pro negante* shall prevail.

21. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the chancellor or vice-chancellor and fifteen members of the council, or in the absence of the chancellor and vice-chancellor, unless sixteen other members of the council at the least are present at the time of such decision, nor shall any meeting be legal unless held at the time or convened in the manner provided for by statute to be passed as aforesaid.

22. At every meeting of the members of the council, the chancellor, or in his absence the vice-chancellor, shall preside as chairman, or in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the members present or a majority of them.

23. Once at least in every year, the council of the university shall cause to be held an examination for degrees, and on every such examination the candidates shall be examined by examiners appointed for the purpose by the council; and on every such examination the candidate shall be examined orally or in writing, in as many branches of general knowledge as the members of the council shall consider the most fitting subjects for such examination.

24. Special examinations may be held for honors and all the foregoing examinations may be in the presence of the council of the university or any members thereof.

25. Persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws, and doctor of laws, bachelor of science and doctor of science, and any other degrees which the council of the university may hereafter from time to time determine to confer, in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained, other than degrees in medicine and surgery, on satisfying the council by proper certificates that such persons have, in any of the colleges hereinafter mentioned, whilst in connection with such University hereby created, or in any other college for the time being in connection with such University, as hereafter provided for, gone through and completed such course of instruction as given by such colleges; provided however, that a preliminary examination to enable any person to become a candidate for the first or any of the respective degrees aforesaid shall in each case be required from any such person who has not completed his course of instruction in any of the affiliated colleges as aforesaid; and provided also that such incorporated and affiliated colleges shall have the entire management of their internal affairs, studies, worship and religious teaching.

26. The following colleges incorporated at the time of the passing of this Act shall be in connection with the University of Manitoba for the purpose set forth in the last preceding section, that is to say: the college of St. Boniface, the college of St. John and the Manitoba college; and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time affiliate other incorporated colleges with such university, on being satisfied of such colleges being in operation and possessed of the requisite buildings and a sufficient staff of professors and teaching officers, to entitle such colleges in his judgment thereto.

27. For the purpose of granting the degrees of bachelor of medicine licentiate, and doctor of medicine, and for the improvement of medical education in all its branches, as well in medicine as in surgery, midwifery and pharmacy, and for the purpose of granting the degrees of bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws, and doctor of laws respectively, the said members of the council shall from time to time report to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Provincial Secretary which appear to them to be the medical schools and institutions or the law schools and in-

stitutions in this Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, from which, either singly or jointly, with other medical or law schools or institutions in this Province or in any Province of the Dominion of Canada, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or in foreign parts, it may be fit and be expedient to admit candidates for degrees in medicine or in law; and on approval of such report by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the council of the University shall admit any person to examination as a candidate for the respective degrees of bachelor of medicine, licentiate of medicine or doctor of medicine, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws or doctor of laws, in the said University, on his satisfying the members of the council that he has attended in one of such schools or institutions during such period, and that he has gone through and completed such course of instruction as the statutes of the council determine; provided however, that any person shall be entitled to become a candidate for the first or any of the degrees aforesaid who is proven to be already a graduate from any university in Her Majesty's Dominions.

28. The members of the council shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, have power to examine for, and after examination to confer in such mode and on compliance by the candidates with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine by statutes, the several, or such as they shall think fit, of the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws, doctor of laws, bachelor of medicine, licentiate of medicine and doctor of medicine; and may examine for medical degrees in the four branches of medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy; and such reasonable fees shall be charged to the candidates for examination and degrees respectively, or for certificates of honor as aforesaid, or either of them, and shall be paid and applied as the members of the council by statute from time to time direct.

29. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any of such degrees or certificates of honor, together with such particulars as such council shall from time to time determine; and every such candidate shall, if otherwise approved by the council, receive from the chancellor a certificate under the seal of the University of Manitoba, and signed by such chancellor, or, in his absence or incapacity, by the vice-chancellor, in which the degree of honor allowed by such council to be taken by him shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as such senate shall deem fitting to be stated therein.

30. The regulations of the council with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining degrees or certificates of honor, and their examination, shall, in as far as circumstances will in the opinion of the council permit, be similar to those in force for like purposes in the University of London, to the end that the standard of qualification in the University of Manitoba may not be inferior to that adopted for a like degree or certificate of honor in the said University.

31. Incorporated colleges, being at the time of the passing of this Act, or which may hereafter become affiliated to the university, shall, with the sanction of the governing bodies of the denominations to which they belong, have the power of forming a separate faculty in theology, for the examination and granting of the degrees of bachelor of divinity and doctor of divinity; and such degrees shall be entitled to all rights and privileges as if they were granted by the University.

32. It shall be the duties of the presidents of the said faculties in theology to report respectively from time to time to the chancellor of the University, upon the organization of such respective faculties, the

granting of the degrees, and such other matters as the chancellor of the University and the presidents of such faculties may have agreed to for the mutual benefit of the said university and faculties.

33. Each examiner may be required to make the following declaration before the chancellor or vice-chancellor:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties of examiner without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any candidate; and that I will not knowingly allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

34. All fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of all the expenses of the University of Manitoba, and the accounts of income and expenditure of the University shall once in every year be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

35. All statutes, by-laws and regulations made by the council of the university from time to time, in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned, shall be submitted to and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, as visitor.

36. The Act shall be construed and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense for the university, as well in the provincial courts of law and equity as elsewhere.

37. A sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars shall be placed at the disposal of the council of the university to meet the expenses incidental to the organization of the same.

38. One or more normal schools, for the instruction and training of teachers of elementary schools in the science of education and the art of teaching, may be affiliated to the University of Manitoba, upon such terms and conditions not repugnant to any law or system of education in force in the Province, as the council of such university may deem expedient; and such normal school or schools are hereby empowered to receive from any person, body politic or corporate, an endowment in land or other property for the use and benefit of such normal school or schools; but such endowment shall be conveyed or demised to the crown for the purposes of the said normal school or schools, and thereupon letters patent shall issue from the crown, instituting, establishing and endowing the same with the property so provided for that purpose as aforesaid.

39. Every endowment of lands or other property of the endowment as aforesaid, shall be vested in the crown for the purposes for which it was given; and also any property, real or personal, given, demised, or bequeathed to the said normal school or schools, or for the use thereof.

40. This Act shall come into operation by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be cited as "the Manitoba University Act of 1877."

AN ACT RESPECTING THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Being Chapter 201, Revised Statutes of
Manitoba, 1913.

WHEREAS it was desirable to establish and it is desirable to continue one university for the whole of Manitoba, for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province, and of enabling all denominations and classes to obtain academical degrees.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as "The University Act of Manitoba."

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "university" means the University of Manitoba, and the expression "council" means the council of the said university.

INCORPORATION—POWERS

3. The chancellor, vice-chancellor and members of the council of the University of Manitoba, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be chancellors, vice-chancellors and members of such council, are hereby declared and continued a body politic and corporate by the name of "The University of Manitoba."

4. The university shall have full power and authority to take, accept and receive for the purposes of the university any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, and any and all property, both real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever, by purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise howsoever, and shall have and hold the same and every of them and every part thereof to and for the use and purposes of the university.

5. The university shall have full power and authority to sell exchange, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of or pledge any lands, tenements or hereditaments, and any and all property, both real and personal, of every kind and nature whatsoever of which at the time of the passing of this Act or at any future time the university may be or become seized and possessed, or which may now or may hereafter become the property of the university, and the university may make and execute, under its common seal, or otherwise according to law, all proper deeds and instruments and do all acts, matters or things requisite or necessary to effectuate and accomplish all and singular the premises.

6. The university shall have full power and authority to invest or lend all or any sums of money of or belonging to the university, or given or bequeathed to it, in any bonds, stocks, debentures or securities of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof, or of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any foreign state, or in any debentures of any municipality or school district of this Province or of the Province of Saskatchewan or the Province of Alberta, or upon the security of any real or personal property, or in the purchase of rental-bearing real estate in any of the said three Provinces, and shall have full power and authority to take, hold and dispose of any real or personal property or any interest therein for the purposes aforesaid.

7. The university shall have full power and authority to acquire, take and hold all such lands and tenements, real and personal estate, as may have been or shall be bona fide mortgaged, hypothecated or pledged to the university by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted or purchased at judicial sales upon levy for such indebtedness, or otherwise purchased for the purpose of avoiding a loss to the university in respect thereof or of the owner thereof.

LAND BOARD

8. The lands granted to the university by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, in pursuance of section 4 of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, or of any enactment for which said section was substituted, are to be managed by a land board to be appointed by the university council, and such land board is to have power to sell, from time to time, for the university, such quantity of lands and on such terms as the university may from time to time determine, and is to have power to manage and invest, for the university, under the direction of the council, any revenue accruing, in any way, from the said lands, or from the rents, issues and profits, or sale thereof.

9. Any disbursements incidental to the proceedings of the land board, or to the looking after of the said lands, letting of hay, and wood permits, and sales of wood, and sales of land, are to be paid by the said board out of the moneys received by it as aforesaid.

10. The Provincial Treasurer or acting Provincial Treasurer may, from time to time, and at all times, consent to a sale of any portion or portions of the lands mortgaged by the university in pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of chapter 61 of 63 and 64 Victoria, and such consent is not to prejudice or affect, in any way, the rights of His Majesty, under said mortgage, in respect to the remaining lands so mortgaged or in respect to the university, and such consent, evidenced by the signature of the said Treasurer or acting Treasurer, to any sale or sales, shall effectually and forever release the land or lands so sold, to the sale of which such consent is given from the operation of the said mortgage and from any lien, charge or claim of His Majesty thereunder.

11. At the request of the land board the university is, from time to time, to execute, under its seal, conveyances to the respective purchasers of any land or lands sold as aforesaid by the said board.

COUNCIL

12. There shall be a chancellor, a vice-chancellor and a council of the university; and such council shall be composed of,—

(a) seven representatives to be selected by each of the incorporated colleges of this Province mentioned by name in section 49;

(b) seven representatives to be selected by the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (of which seven three shall be members of the Manitoba Medical College) as provided in section 75 of "The Medical Act";

(c) representatives (not exceeding seven), to be selected by each of the incorporated colleges of this Province not mentioned by name in section 49 (excepting any medical college), and which may have been already affiliated or shall hereafter become affiliated with the university under the provisions of the said section, the number of such representatives to be fixed and determined from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

(d) two representatives to be appointed by the teaching faculty of the University;

(e) ten representatives to be elected by convocation from the members thereof, the method and system of election and the regulations governing the election and governing the number of representatives to be voted for by each voter to be under the control of and to be decided upon from time to time by the council of the university;

(f) seven representatives to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who shall hold office for the term of three years;

(g) the member of the Executive Council for the time being at the head of the Department of Education, who shall be ex officio a member of the council;

(h) the president chosen by the council under section 26.

13. It shall be competent for the governing body of each of such incorporated colleges so affiliated and to be affiliated to select their representatives on the council, to cancel any of such appointments, and from time to time make others, as the case may be; but due notice of such appointment or changes shall be given to the chancellor of the university by the institution making the same.

CONVOCAION

14. All bachelors and masters of arts, all bachelors of law, licentiates of law, doctors of law, bachelors and doctors of science, all bachelors, licentiates and doctors of medicine, graduates of any university in His Majesty's dominions, who had resided in this Province two months previous to the passing of the first Act incorporating the present University of Manitoba, are declared to have constituted the first convocation of the said university.

15. The register kept by the Provincial Secretary for entering the names of such graduates under the said first Act incorporating the university shall be conclusive evidence that each person whose name appears thereon was a member of said first convocation, and that any person whose name does not appear thereon was not a member of said first convocation.

16. All convocations shall be composed of the chancellor, vice-chancellor and council of the university, the members of the first convocation, and all persons who have become or shall become graduates of the university.

17. The regular annual meeting of convocation shall be held on the day fixed by the council for the annual public conferring of degrees in arts, immediately at the close of the meeting at which such degrees are conferred, and at this meeting convocation shall nominate candidates to represent it in the council, and may make such rules and by-laws for conducting such election and the business and proceedings of convocation as may be required.

CHANCELLOR—VICE-CHANCELLOR

18. The chancellor shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the period of three years.

19. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of chancellor, either by death, resignation or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be chancellor in his stead.

20. The vice-chancellor shall be elected annually by the council at its statutory meeting in September, and shall hold office for one year from the expiration of his predecessor's year of office, and thence until his successor is appointed.

21. Notice of the meeting of the council for the appointment of a vice-chancellor shall be given in the manner directed by the statutes of the university.

22. In case of death or resignation of a vice-chancellor or other vacancy in the office of vice-chancellor before the expiration of the term of office, the members of the council shall, at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose as soon as conveniently may be, of which notice shall be given in the manner aforesaid, elect one other member of the said members of the council to be vice-chancellor for the remainder of such term.

VISITOR

23. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be the visitor of the university, with authority to do all those acts which pertain to visitors, as often as to such Lieutenant-Governor shall seem meet.

FUNCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY

24. The university shall have power and authority to give such instruction and teaching in the several faculties and different branches of knowledge as may from time to time be directed by the council, and to examine candidates for degrees in the several faculties and for certificates of honor in the different branches of knowledge, and to grant such degrees and certificates after examination in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The subjects upon which such instruction and teaching are to be given by the university shall be determined by a three-fourths majority of those present and voting thereon at a meeting of the council, called for the purpose of considering such matter.

POWERS OF COUNCIL.

25. The members of the council for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the university, and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the council to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purpose intended to be promoted by the university.

26. The council may appoint from time to time, and at pleasure, a president, who shall perform such duties as may from time to time be fixed by the council.

27. The council may, from time to time, and at pleasure, appoint professors, assistant professors, or lecturers in the branches of the modern languages and mathematics, subsequent to the first year, and in natural sciences, and the professors, assistant professors, and lecturers so appointed, shall hold office during the pleasure of, and subject to

dismissal at any time, by the council. Any appointments and dismissals made under the provisions of this Act, shall take effect only upon their being approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

28. The council is authorized and empowered to make regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the care of all grounds, buildings and other property of the university, for the salaries, duties and hours of professors and lecturers in the university, for the conduct and government of students attending the classes of such professors or lecturers, and for the appointment, specification of duties and direction of all caretakers or other persons employed by the university.

29. The council may from time to time make and alter any statutes not being repugnant to the laws of Manitoba, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act,—

(a) touching the teaching and instruction to be given by the university and the examinations for degrees and the granting of the same;

(b) regarding the mode and time of convening the regular meetings of the council;

(c) fixing the fees to be paid by the candidates for examination or after taking any degree; and

(d) in general, touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the university, not otherwise expressly provided for by this Act.

Provided, however, that in the examination of candidates for degrees and the granting of the same, such candidates shall have the benefit of the opinions of the authors in mental and moral philosophy and in history, which they may have studied during their course of education.

30. All statutes shall be reduced into writing and the common seal of the university shall be affixed thereto; and when they have been approved by the visitor, they shall be binding upon all persons being members or officers of the university, and upon all candidates for degrees to be conferred by same;

Provided, always, that it shall be lawful that the examination for any degree to be conferred by the university may be answered by the candidate in either the English or the French language; and

Provided, further, that it shall not be lawful for any members of the council to impose on any person any compulsory religious examination or test, nor to do or cause or suffer to be done, anything that would render it necessary or advisable, with a view to academical success or distinction, that any person should pursue the study of any materialistic or sceptical system of logic or mental or moral philosophy.

31. All questions which come before the council shall be decided by the majority of the members present; but in case of equality of votes, the maxim *presumitur pro negante* shall prevail.

32. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the council unless eleven members at least are present at the time of such decision; nor shall any meeting be legal, unless held at the time and convened in the manner provided for by statute.

33. At every meeting of the council, the chancellor or, in his absence, the vice-chancellor shall preside as chairman, or, in the absence of both a chairman may be chosen by the members present or a majority of them.

EXAMINATIONS—DEGREES

34. Once at least in every year, the council shall cause to be held an examination for degrees; and, on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined by examiners appointed for the purpose by the council; and, on every such examination, the candidate shall be ex-

amined, orally or in writing, in as many branches of general knowledge as the members of the council shall consider the most fitting subjects for such examination;

35. Special examinations may be held for honors; and all the foregoing examinations may be in the presence of the council or any members thereof.

36. Persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of medicine, doctor of medicine, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws, doctor of laws, bachelor of science, doctor of science, and any other degrees which the council may from time to time determine to confer, in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained, on satisfying the council by proper certificates that such persons, in any of the colleges hereinafter mentioned, whilst in connection with the university, or in any other college for the time being in connection with the university, as hereafter provided for, have gone through and completed such course of instruction as is given by such college; and persons who have not completed their course of instruction in any of the affiliated colleges as aforesaid may also be admitted as candidates for any of the said degrees, provided they pass such matriculation examination and produce such evidence of moral conduct as the council of the university may require.

37. The council shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, have power by statute to determine the period and course of study for any degree granted by the university and to examine for and confer such degree under such conditions as they shall from time to time determine; and such fees shall be paid by the candidates for matriculation, examination or degrees, or for certificates of honor, and shall be applied in such way, as the council may from time to time direct.

38. The council, under such conditions as it may from time to time determine, may allow to candidates, holding certificates of having passed any of the following examinations, such or any of such examinations, and grant such standing thereon as the council may think proper—

(a) first-class and second-class teachers' examinations of the Province of Manitoba;

(b) first-class and second-class teachers' examinations of the Province of Saskatchewan;

(c) first-class and second-class teachers' examinations of the Province of Alberta;

(d) first-class and second-class teachers' examinations of the Province of Ontario;

(e) the junior leaving and senior leaving examinations of the Province of Ontario;

(f) first-class and second-class teachers' or other departmental examinations of any of the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

39. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any of such degrees or certificates of honor, together with such particulars as the council shall from time to time determine; and every such candidate shall, if otherwise approved by the council, receive from the chancellor or, in his absence, from the vice-chancellor or such other person as the council may appoint, a certificate under the seal of the university, and signed by such chancellor, or, in his absence or incapacity, by the vice-chancellor or such other person as aforesaid, in which the degree of honor allowed by the council to be taken by him shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as the council shall deem fitting to be stated therein.

40. The regulations of the council with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining degrees or certificates of honor, and their examination, shall, in as far as circumstances will in the opinion of the council permit, be similar to those in force for like purposes in the University of London, to the end that the standard of qualification in the University of Manitoba may not be inferior to that adopted for a like degree or certificate of honor in the said University of London.

41. Each examiner may be required to make the following declaration before the chancellor or vice-chancellor:—

I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties of examiner, without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any candidate; and that I will not knowingly allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all.

42. Members of any other university which is recognized by the council may, in the discretion of the council and on such terms as the council may determine, be admitted by such council *ad eundem statum* or *ad eundem gradum*.

43. For the granting of degrees in arts, the council may admit to any of the examinations for such degrees students from colleges and institutions outside of this Province; provided that all such requirements as the council may from time to time enact are satisfied by such students.

44. The university shall also have power and authority to confer from time to time, without requiring any examination, the honorary degree of LL.D. upon such person or persons as may be selected by the council, and any person upon whom such honorary degree may be so conferred shall have all the rights and privileges of a graduate of the university.

45. Any incorporated denominational college which is, or hereafter may become, affiliated with the university, shall, with the sanction of the governing body of the denomination to which it belongs, have the power of granting in any such manner as it may determine, the degrees of bachelor of divinity, and doctor of divinity, and to this end shall have the power of forming a separate faculty in theology:

Provided that, for the degree of bachelor of divinity, all candidates not graduates of this or any other university, entering any such college, shall be examined by the university, and must pass the first and second year examinations taking the Greek option or having equivalent standing in the university.

46. Such graduates in theology shall have in the university the same rights and privileges as other graduates.

47. It shall be the duty of the presidents of the said faculties in theology to report respectively, from time to time, to the chancellor of the university, upon the organization of such respective faculties, the granting of the degrees and such other matters as the chancellor of the university and the presidents of such faculties may have agreed to, for the mutual benefit of the said university and faculties.

48. For the purpose of granting the degrees of bachelor of medicine, licentiate and doctor of medicine, and for the improvement of medical education in all its branches, as well in medicine as in surgery, midwifery and pharmacy, and for the purpose of granting the degrees of bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws and doctor of laws respectively, the members of the council shall, from time to time, report to the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Provincial Secretary, which appear to them to be the medical schools and institutions or the law schools and institutions in this Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, from

which, either singly or jointly with other medical or law schools or institutions in this Province, or in any Province of the Dominion of Canada, or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions, or in foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient to admit candidates for degrees in medicine or in law; and on approval of such report by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the council of the university may admit any person to examination as a candidate for the respective degrees of bachelor of medicine, licentiate of medicine or doctor of medicine, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws or doctor of laws, in the said university, on his satisfying the council that he has attended in one of such schools or institutions during such period, and that he has gone through and completed such course of instructions, as the statutes of the council determine;

Provided, however, that any person shall be entitled to become a candidate for the first or any of the degrees aforesaid, who is proven to be already a graduate from any university in His Majesty's dominions, having, at the time such person became graduate, a course of such studies of at least the duration required by the University of Manitoba at the time such candidate applies to be admitted to such examination.

COLLEGES

49. The following colleges, incorporated at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to be affiliated with the University, that is to say, the College of St. Boniface, the College of St. John, the Manitoba College, and Wesley College—and all other colleges heretofore lawfully affiliated with the university; and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, after considering the views of the council, affiliate other incorporated colleges with the university, on being satisfied that such colleges are in operation and possessed of the requisite buildings, and a sufficient staff of professors and teaching officers, to entitle such colleges thereto.

50. All incorporated and affiliated colleges shall have the entire management of their internal affairs, studies, worship and religious teaching.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

51. One or more normal schools for the instruction and training of teachers of elementary schools in the science of education and the art of teaching, may be affiliated to the university, upon such terms and conditions, not repugnant to any law or system of education in force in the Province, as the council of the university may deem expedient; and any such normal school may receive from any person, body politic or corporate an endowment in land or other property for the use and benefit of such normal school; but such endowment shall be conveyed or demised to or vested in the Crown for the purposes of the said normal school, and thereupon letters patent may issue from the Crown instituting, establishing and endowing the same with the property so provided for that purpose as aforesaid.

52. Any property, real or personal, given, devised or bequeathed to any such normal school, or for the use thereof, shall be vested in the Crown for the purposes for which it was given.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

53. The Provincial Treasurer may pay annually to the university such sums as may be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pay salaries, maintenance, apparatus or otherwise—to be used in connection with the work of the university.

54. All fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of all the expenses of the university, and the accounts of income and expenditure of the university shall, once in every year, be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

55. All statutes, by-laws, regulations or amendments thereto, made by the council from time to time, shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor as visitor, and, on receiving his approval, shall become law.

56. This Act shall be construed and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial manner for the university, as well in the provincial courts as elsewhere.

57. A sum of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars shall be placed annually at the disposal of the council to meet the expenses incidental to the working of the same.

58. All property, real and personal, owned by or held for the use of the university, or any such normal school or schools, shall be exempt from taxation.

AN ACT TO AMEND "AN ACT RESPECTING THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA."

Being Chapter 96, 7 George V., 1917.

(Assented to March 9th, 1917)

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, hereby enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as "The University Amendment Act, 1917."

2. Section 3 of "The University Act of Manitoba" is hereby amended by inserting after the word "members" in the first line thereof the words "of the board of governors and," and by inserting after the word "such" in the fourth line thereof the words "board and of such."

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

3. There shall be a board of governors of the University.

4. The board of governors shall consist of nine persons, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. One of the members of the board shall be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be the chairman thereof.

5. No person shall be appointed a member of the board unless he is a British subject and a resident in the Province of Manitoba.

6. The board may appoint one of its members to be vice-chairman, and, in case of the absence of the chairman, the vice-chairman shall act for and have all the powers of the chairman, and an entry in the minutes of the board recording such absence shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so recorded.

7. Of the members of the board first appointed three shall be named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to hold office for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, and thereafter all members shall hold office for three years and until their successors are appointed and shall be eligible for reappointment.

8. The term of office for the members of the board shall be from the first day of June of the year in which appointed, provided that the members of the first board appointed after the passing of this Act shall take office immediately after their appointment, and shall hold office for the period between the time of their appointment and the next

following first day of June, in addition to the periods for which they are respectively appointed.

9. No person shall be a member of the board who is at the same time a member of the regular and permanent teaching or executive staff of the University or of any affiliated college or of the governing board of any such affiliated college.

10. In the event of a vacancy in the board from any cause the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall name a successor, who shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the person who has ceased to be a member.

11. The government, conduct, management and control of the University, and of the property, revenue, business and affairs thereof, shall be vested in the board except as in this Act otherwise provided, and all powers which are not by the terms of this Act directed to be exercised by any other person or body are hereby vested in the Board.

12. Without thereby limiting the general powers by this Act conferred upon or vested in the board it is hereby declared that the board shall have the following powers:

(1) To make rules and regulations for the meetings of the board and its transactions, for fixing the quorum of the board, for the appointment of such committees as it may deem necessary, and for conferring upon any of such committees power and authority to act for the board in and in relation to such matters as the board may deem expedient;

(2) To appoint the President of the University, the bursar, the librarian, the registrar, the professors, lecturers and instructors of and in the University, and all such officers, clerks, employees and servants as the board may deem necessary, and to fix their salaries or remuneration, and to define their duties and their tenure of office or employment which, unless otherwise provided, shall be during the pleasure of the board;

(3) Subject to the limitations imposed by any trust as to the same, to invest all such moneys as shall come to the hands of the board, and shall not be required to be expended for any purpose to which it lawfully may be applied, in such manner as to the board may seem meet;

(4) To manage the lands granted by the Dominion Government to the University and all revenues and proceeds derived therefrom, with power to sell and do all such other things as may be necessary or expedient in connection therewith, subject always to the terms of the said grant and of the basis or scheme framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government;

(5) To take and hold by gift or devise real property in the name and for the purposes of the University without license in mortmain, and every person shall have the unrestricted right to devise and bequeath property, real and personal, to or for the purposes of the University, any law to the contrary notwithstanding;

(6) To purchase and acquire all such property as the board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University, including the power of purchasing the interest of any lessees of any real property vested in the board which is under lease;

(7) To make regulations for the care of all grounds, buildings and other property of the University, and for the duties of all persons employed in connection therewith;

(8) Subject to section 15 of this Act to mortgage any of the real property of the University or to lease same, subject to such rents, covenants, agreements and conditions as to the board may seem meet;

(9) Subject to section 15 of this Act to lay out and expend such sums as the board may deem necessary for the support and maintenance of the University and for the betterment of existing buildings, and the erection of such new buildings as the board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University, and for the furnishing and equipment of such existing and newly erected buildings;

(10) To fix and determine all fees to be paid to the University;

(11) To determine upon and to provide for the establishment of or abolition of or any changes in faculties, faculty councils, departments, chairs, lectureships, fellowships, scholarships or courses of instruction;

(12) To hear appeals from any body, officer or organization of or in the University, and to decide finally upon all matters of University policy.

13. All transfers, deeds, mortgages and other instruments or documents to which the University is a party shall be deemed to be properly executed by the University if the corporate seal is affixed thereto, attested by the signature of the chairman or vice-chairman of the board, and of either the bursar or the registrar.

14. The board shall annually prepare a budget showing all anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures for the next ensuing financial year of the University and shall submit same to the Minister of Education at such time and in such manner as he may direct. No expenditure shall be made by the board which cannot be provided for out of the ordinary revenues of the University or out of the moneys appropriated therefor by the Legislature unless such expenditure shall first be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

15. (1) The board shall not incur any liability or make any expenditure for the purchase of land or the erection of buildings, or which has the effect of impairing the endowment of the University, unless such liability or expenditure shall first be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(2) In this section the term "endowment" shall mean and include the real and personal property, which is now or may hereafter be vested in the University, the proceeds of any part thereof which may hereafter be sold, and the moneys now invested by the University in mortgages or other securities.

16. (1) The board shall make an annual report, in which shall be set forth in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, the investments as they stood at the end of such year, and such other particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time require

(2) Such report shall be transmitted to the Minister of Education on or before the first day of November next after the close of the year for which it is made, and shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly within the first ten days of its then next session.

(3) The accounts of the board shall be audited at least once a year by the Comptroller-General, or by some person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for that purpose.

THE COUNCIL

17. The council of the University shall be composed as follows:
- (a) The Chancellor of the University, who shall be its presiding officer;
 - (b) the president of the University;
 - (c) four representatives from the faculty of the University;
 - (d) two representatives from the Manitoba Agricultural College;
 - (e) one representative from the Manitoba Medical College and one representative from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba;
 - (f) six members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;
 - (g) four representatives to be elected by convocation;
 - (h) two representatives from each affiliated college named in section 49 of "The University Act of Manitoba."

18. Members of the regular and permanent teaching staff of the University or of any affiliated institution or college shall not be eligible for election by convocation.

19. The term of office of all members of the council shall be three years and until their respective successors are elected or appointed, provided that any body having the right to elect or appoint any member or members of the council may provide that its representative shall hold office for any less time or take office from any other time, but, in the event of any such change, such body shall at once send notice thereof to the registrar of the University, who shall report the same to the council at its next meeting.

20. If an elected or appointed member of the council resigns, goes to reside out of the Province, becomes incapable of acting, or becomes a member of the regular and permanent teaching staff of the University or of any affiliated institution or college not being the body he has been appointed to represent, his seat shall *ipso facto* become vacant, and a declaration of the existence of any vacancy entered upon the minutes of the council shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

21. If any vacancy shall occur from any cause the same shall be filled by the body possessing the power of appointment or election, and the person appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member whose seat has become vacant.

22. If any question shall arise touching the election of any elected member of the council, or the right of any person to be or to sit or act as a member of the council, the same shall not be raised or determined in or by any action or proceeding in any court, but shall be determined by the council, whose decision shall be final.

23. The council shall have general charge of the academic work of the University and shall perform the following duties and possess the following powers:

- (1) To provide for the granting of and to grant degrees and certificates of proficiency, whether upon examination or admission *ad eundem gradum* or *honoris causa*;
- (2) To determine the conditions of entrance to the University, and the conduct of all matters in relation to such entrance examinations;
- (3) To determine the course of study required for all degrees, certificates and examinations, and the methods and limits of instruction;

(4) To appoint examiners and determine the conduct and results of all examinations;

(5) To make regulations regarding the standing to be allowed to students entering the University who have previously taken the first-class or second-class teachers' examinations of this or any other province of Canada, or similar or equivalent examinations in Canada or elsewhere;

(6) To decide the standing to be granted to students and graduates of any other University or educational institution;

(7) To consider all such matters as may be reported and to take action thereon within the powers hereby conferred upon the council;

(8) To authorize the preparation and publication of the University calendar and to approve the same;

(9) To make rules and regulations for the management and conduct of the library;

(10) To recommend the establishment of or abolition of or any changes in faculties, faculty councils, departments, chairs, lectureships, fellowships and scholarships;

(11) To enter into agreements with any incorporated society or association in the Province which has power to prescribe examinations for admission to such society or association for the purpose of conducting such examinations, reporting the results thereof, and to conduct classes of instruction in connection therewith; and such society or association shall have power to enter into such agreements;

(12) To conduct courses of instruction in any place or places in the Province, and to encourage and develop extension and correspondence courses;

(13) To make such recommendations to the board of governors as may be deemed proper for promoting the interests of the University or for carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act;

(14) To provide for the regulation and conduct of its proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

Provided that nothing in the powers hereby granted to the council shall in any wise limit the plenary powers vested in the board of governors.

24. A certified copy of every resolution or enactment of the council providing for any of the matters mentioned in section 23 and therein numbered (2), (3), (8), (11) and (12), shall, within ten days after the passing thereof, be transmitted to the board, and no such resolution or enactment shall have force or effect until it has been approved by the board.

GENERAL

25. No member of the board of governors shall as such receive any salary or emolument, but the board may authorize the payment of actual expenses of the members of the board while attending meetings or while engaged in work for the University.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may for cause remove any member of the board or any member of the council appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

27. Provision shall be made for the education of women equally with men, and women shall be eligible for any appointment in connection with the University, including appointment or election to the board of governors and the council.

28. If any question shall arise as to the powers and duties of the council, of the president, or of any other officer or servant of the University or of any body therein, not definitely provided for in this Act, the same shall be settled and determined by the board, whose decision shall be final.

COMING INTO FORCE

29. This Act shall come into force on Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but all bodies then entrusted with the management of any part of the business or affairs of the University shall continue therein until their successors are appointed or elected under the terms of this Act. All officers, professors, teachers and employees of the University holding office at the time this Act comes into force shall continue to hold their respective offices and employments until the first day of July next following, and thereupon all such appointments shall terminate, unless the board shall otherwise determine.

30. All provisions of chapter 201 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed and the foregoing provisions substituted therefor, and all powers and duties hitherto exercised by any body under the said Act shall be hereafter exercised by the bodies created by this Act according to the terms hereof.